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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XVI NO 213 BOMBAY MONDAY AUGUST 27 1928 ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,568
8 "	Mantua ..		10,946
15 "	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 "	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
13 "	Narkunda x ..		16,572
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 "	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 "	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES:—

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala ..	8441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about			
28th Aug.	†Mirzapore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
30th "	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	† Kiddërpore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
27th "	Macedonia .	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
20th "	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929.		
3rd Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

†Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	22 Aug.	4 Sept.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	....	@5 "
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 "
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@19 "
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	15 Sept.	28 "
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@3 Oct
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 "
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct.
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 "

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru ..	10000	6 Sept.	23 Sept.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	20 "	7 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	4 Oct.	21 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	18 Sept.	25 Sept.
Siberia Maru ..	20000	2 Oct.	9 Oct.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
29th Aug.	Karapara ..	East and South Africa
29th "	Barjora ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
31st "	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi
12th Sept.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
19th "	Ellora ..	Mombasa via Marmugoa

REDUCED FARES.

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There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN REVIEW.

AUGUST CONTENTS.

THE CANADIAN WHEAT POOL
By Sir T. Vijiaraghavacharya.
REFORM OF THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT
By St. Nihal Singh.
PILLARS OR WARDS OF THE EMPIRE.
By Sardar M. V. Kibe, M.A.
THE MAKING OF MODERN AFGHANISTAN
By Prof. Jayanta Kumar Das Gupta.
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By Mr. K. Chandrasekharan, M.A., B.L.
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RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

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Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

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Commissariat Building, Hornb. Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

QUOTATIONS ARE INVITED for the supply of plain black wrought iron pipes by Stewarts and Lloyds or other make of equal specification in every respect. The pipes to be in length of ten feet screwed at each end and provided with one socket. The quantities and sizes required at various place are given below. Delivery will be required within one month after date of acceptance of tender. Successful tenderers will be required to furnish security of Rs. 1,000 which will be refunded on completion of the supply of pipes.

3 1/2"	4"	5"	7"	Delivery required at
2000'	Nil	330'	Nil	Gujrat Ry. Station.
2300'	500'	500'	Nil	Kasur Ry. Station.
1600'	500'	300'	Nil	Jullundur City Ry. Station.
1000'	300'	300'	Nil	Ambala City Ry. Station.
600'	600'	1000'	Nil	Rewari Ry. Station.
1000'	300'	800'	600'	Lyallpur Ry. Station.

Quotations should be sent to the AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT Punjab, Lyallpur, before 31st August, 1928.

30982

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

RESERVATION OF BERTHS ON POONA WEEK-END EXPRESS.

PASSENGERS travelling by the Down Week-End Express to Poona on Fridays may reserve their berths two days in advance, ie., berths may be reserved on and from Wednesdays inclusive for this train.

J. A. TOWER,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th August, 1928.

30993

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP FARES FOR CRICKET, HOCKEY AND FOOTBALL TEAMS.

ON the G. I. P. Railway, in local booking only, Cricket, Hockey and Football teams of not less than ten and not exceeding the number of players required to make up a team by more than five, travelling to play either in INTER-CLUB or INTER-SCHOOL matches or matches in a recognised tournament will be granted return tickets in any class on payment of single journey fare for each person subject to a minimum distance for charge of 25 miles.

Applications for this concession should be made to the Divisional Traffic Managers, G. I. P. Railway, in whose jurisdiction the station at which the journey will commence is situated and who will supply any further particulars required.

J. A. TOWER,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus.
Bombay, 24th August, 1928.

30994

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

ALLOTMENT RECEIPT No. 7525 for 50 Shares Nos. 462070 to 462119 in the Union Bank of India, Limited, in the name of Mr. Chunilal Magnalal Shah is LOST or MISLAID. Anybody having any claim should intimate to the Company within one month from this date, after which duplicate will be issued.

R1129

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETNG of the Corporation will be held in he Municipal Office on MONDAY, the rd September, 1928, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the folowing business:—

1—3. Letters from (1) Bai Ganga Sakoo, (2) Bai Jani Babaji and (3) Bai Pithibai widow of Govind Vithoo—Applying for gratuities in respect of the services rendered by their deceased husbands as Municipal scavengers.

4. Letter from Gowriya Ramji—Applying for a gratuity in respect of the services rendered by his aunt in the Conservancy Branch of the Health Department.

5. Letter from the President, Bombay Social Service Conference—Forwarding certain resolutions passed at the conference in connection with Primary Education and Library movement.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

6. Forwarding for orders the Commissioner's proposal to grant a gratuity to Musarafulli Mubarakalli late Nuisance Jamadar in the Conservancy Branch.

7. Recommending an additional grant of Rs. 800 to meet the payment of a subsidy to the necessitous dependants of atients during their stay in the Turner Sanatorium at Naigaum.

8. Recommending sanction to the acceptance of an offer from the Rev. J. J. Dias and others to surrender to the Municipality a plot of land at Lady Jamshedji Road and to exchange another plot thereat on certain terms.

9. Forwarding quarterly returns showing enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from the Standing Committee for the removal of unauthorised works.

10. Recommending an additional grant of Rs. 3,000 to meet the cost of the handcarts and staff required to stop the nuisance from squatters and hawkers in the vicinity of certain markets.

11. Recommending an additional grant of Rs. 3,110 to supplement the Budget grant for the Schools Committee's Office Establishment, to meet the salary of the Committee's Office Superintendent.

12. Recommending sanction to the acceptance of an offer from Mr. D. S. Dubash in connection with the acquisition of his property required for the proposed roads and development of the area between Dadar and Matunga.

13. Forwarding for information the Municipal Auditors' letters regarding (1) change in the method of submitting pension vouchers for audit and (2) removal of vouchers by parties from the Accounts Office, and the orders passed thereon.

14. Forwarding for information the Municipal Auditors' report on the examination of the Ward and Head Office ledgers of the Assessment Department, and the orders passed thereon.

15 Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's sanction, a variation of the establishment schedule of the Laboratory Staff.

16. Recording subject to the Corporation's sanction, the Commissioner's letter reporting the arrangements made with the Bombay Transport Company for the work of clearing 2,000 tons of Indian Cement from Railway wagons and delivering the same at the Bellasis Bridge.

17. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 6,725 being made to meet an excess in the provision made in the Budget for preparing the new Electoral Roll.

18. Forwarding for information copy of a telegram received from the President, Karachi Municipality, thanking the Corporation for the loan of a Fire-engine for Karachi City.

19. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter forwarding copy of the Engineering Code and the orders passed thereon.

20—21. Statement of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts (20) not exceeding Rs. 500 sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (21) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee, subject to the Corporation's orders.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

22. Requesting that a new motor car may be supplied to their Secretary at Municipal expense.

23. Submitting a quarterly list of Corporation Resolutions calling for reports which have not been submitted.

24. Regarding the provision of school buildings in F and G Wards.

25. Submitting certain modified rules framed for the guidance of the Local Committees.

26. Submitting a report as to the proportion of teachers to students in Gujarati, Marathi and Urdu Schools.

27. Reporting on the question of allowing separate arrangements for drinking water in schools for pupils of different castes.

28. Forwarding for being sent to Government a representation with regard to certain items of expenditure on Primary Education which are objected to as inadmissible for the purposes of assessment of Government grant on Primary Education for the year 1928-29.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER

29. Forwarding a statement showing the taxes and charges recovered from the Tramways Company during the year 1927-28.

30—34. Requesting sanction to the payment of gratuities not exceeding (30) Rs. 26 to the legal heirs of a deceased scavenger; (31) Rs. 129-8-0 to a retired Halalkhore woman; (32) Rs. 126 to the legal heirs of a deceased gully Flushing biggari; (33) Rs. 290-14-0 to a retired maistri in the Drainage Department and (34) Rs. 98 to a retired scavenging woman in the Health Department.

35. Requesting sanction to two strips f land at Love Lane being transferred o the City Improvement Trust free of cost.

36—39. Forwarding (36) quarterly statements of motor vehicles taxed (37) lists showing the breeding places of anopheles mosquitoes; (38) Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies; and (39) a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

40. Letter from the Superintendent, American Mission School for the Blind—Forwarding copies of the annual report and statement of accounts of the Institution.

41. Letter from Mr. W. H. Neilson—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution appreciating his services as a member of the Corporation.

42. Letter from Mrs. W. Turner Green—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of her husband the late Mr. W. Turner Green.

43. Letter from Mr. B. G. Parelkar—Resigning his seat on the Water and the Markets and Gardens Committees.

44. Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting the names of Councillors who have ceased to be members of certain Committees owing to their absence from the Committees' meetings.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

45. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For expressing opinion that the last grade for all clerks in the Municipal service should be Rs. 60—5—150.

46. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Dr. M. B. Velkar and other Councillors—For obtaining proposals from the Commissioner for the opening up of Kelewadi Lane right upto Queen's Road for the use of pedestrians.

47. From Fr. R. S. Nekarjay seconded by Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar and other Councillors—For obtaining a report as to the number of appointments made in 1926-27 in certain departments of the Municipality and the number of appointments out of these given to backward Hindoos, Mahomedans and members of the depressed lasses.

48. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe seconded by Mr. S. L. Silam and other Councillors—For requesting the Commissioner to make a Budget provision of Rs. 15,000 next year for giving grants to deserving Gymnasiums and Physical Training Institutions in the City.

49. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Dr. J. N. Choksy and other Councillors—For expressing opinion that the polling day for the next general elections should be fixed on a holiday.

50. From Mr. Nanabhai Luxmon seconded by Dr. A. F. Henriques—For appointing Mr. R. A. Gole to be a member of the Law Procedure and Elections Committee.

51. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—For requesting the Standing Committee to make a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs in the next year's Budget for the construction of a public swimming bath.

52. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For requesting the Commissioner to submit the judgment of the High Court on the question whether the fruit shops at Balaram Street constitute a private market.

53. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Dr. M. B. Velkar and another Councillor—For expressing opinion that a slaughter house and a tannery should not be located near the milch cattle stables at Trombay.

54—55. From Dr. Accaco G. Viegas—For obtaining certain particulars regarding (54) appointments made in Municipal service and (55) adulteration in the City's milk supply.

56—57. From Mr. Shivdas Champsi—(56) For obtaining a report as to the breaking of an idol near the Municipal Scavengers' Chawl at Tardeo Flats and (57) For informing the Schools Committee of the Corporation's opinion that the Committee should grant a special monthly sickness leave to lady teachers.

58. From Mr. G. D. Nare seconded by Mr. K. Poe—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of holding concerts of Maratha ballads at suitable places in the North of the City.

59. From Mr. S. L. Silam, seconded by Mr. G. K. Borade—For inviting the attention of the Schools Committee to the fact that most of the Muslim pupils remain unvaccinated and to the desirability of appointing lady vaccinators.

60. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Dr. J. N. Choksy and other Councillors—For obtaining certain particulars about Municipal crushers at Carnac Bridge.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION.

61. Regarding the appointment of the senior Assistant Engineer, Water Works.

62. Regarding the Press Note issued by Government on the question of Industrial Housing Scheme.

63. Regarding the question of Dr. P. T. Patel, Superintendent, Infectious Diseases Hospital being allowed to continue general consulting practice.

64. Regarding the question of making a representation to Government for so modifying the terms of the licenses issued to Bidi manufacturers as not to make the manufacture of bidis obligatory on the premises of the licensees.

65. Regarding the question of the appointment by the Special Committees of Sub-Committees of their members in their respective wards for the purposes of investigating ward grievances and needs.

66. Regarding an attempt alleged to have been made by a superior officer of the Mechanical Engineer's Department to create false evidence of his innocence by a certain document.

67. Regarding the question of amending Rule 7 of the Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Special Committees so as to allow of business being transacted at an adjourned meeting of a Special Committee without a quorum if the previous meeting had to be adjourned for want of quorum.

68. Regarding the amendment of Sections 68, 313, 314 and 472 of the Municipal Act and delegation by the Commissioner of his powers under Sections 375, 377A and 390 of the Act by their inclusion under Section 68.

69. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.

70. Schools Committee letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 25th August, 1928.

30999

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH LOCAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders on the Bombay Register of the Imperial Bank of India will be held in the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th August, 1928, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of electing two Members of the Local Board for the ensuing year in place of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., K.C.S.I., and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E., who retire under the provisions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, but are eligible for re-election.

By Order,
R. A. GRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer (Offg.),
Bombay.

Bombay, 16th July, 1928.

30859

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for quarrying rock from Worli Hill North of Love Grove Road Overbridge will be received not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.), on MONDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1928.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender and must contain the names of all the partners of the firm.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5|- per copy to anyone deputed to receive them by the Dy. Engineer, Dev. Works, Love Grove Road, Worli, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Development Works.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 25th August, 1928.

30006

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

PLATFORM SHED FOR CHEMBUR BRANCH TRAINS AT KURLA.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay invites tenders for the supply and erection of steelwork, etc. for the above noted shed.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions specification, and drawings on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10|- per set in cash or by money order only, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for platform shed for Chembur Branch at Kurla". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 9th October, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Ag. Agent, G. I. P. Rly.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1928.

30989

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. MUKUND RAMRAO JAYAKAR, JAGGONNATH RAGHUNATH GHARPURE and ANANT GANESH SATHAYE for and on behalf and for the benefit of the Aryan Education Society have contracted to purchase the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written from Bai VATSALABAI, widow of Vinayek Ganesh Kirloskar, RAO BAHADUR ANANT NARAYEN DATAR and KRISHNAJI SAKHARAM KIRLOSKAR to whom Probate has been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay of the Will of the said Vinayek Ganesh Kirloskar and who have been authorised by the said High Court to sell the said property as such executors and to convey to the purchasers the interest thereon also of the minor children of the said Vinayek Ganesh Kirloskar.

All persons having any claims or demands upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof either by way of trust, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as the Purchasers' Attorneys at the Office No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay within fourteen (14) days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim demand or objection subsequently made and the same if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground or Oart formally known by the name of Kudwady of the Pension and Tax Tenure (now redeemed) situate, lying and being at Girgaum Road, without the Fort and in the town and island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,042 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 316, New No. 2111, Old Survey No. 584 and (Laughton's) New Survey No. 7903 (part) Cadesoral Survey No. 1381 of the Girgaum Division together with the messnages tenements or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward, Ward Nos. 392, 393 and 394 and Old Street Nos. 1, 2 and 4 and New Street Nos. 75, 75A and 75B and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Sir Jagmohandas Vurjeewandas partly by the property of Ramdas Javer and another and partly by the property of Keshav Narayen Joshi and Luxmon Narayen Joshi partly by the property of Kashinath Pilajee and others and partly by the property of Sir Bhangir Rajwishveshwargiri on or towards the West by the temple of Shree Chandreshwar belonging to the estate of Vithoba Jeewanji and the property apportioned thereto, on or towards the North by the property of Jagiwandas Parbhudas and on or towards the South by the said Girgaum Road which said premises are now known as Kirloskar Bhuwan and are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors abovenamed.

Dated this 24th day of August, 1928.

NANU HORMUSJI & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

30997.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF SHEETS, DOVE TAILED GALVANIZED MILD STEEL FOR COACHING STOCK.

THE AGENT, G. I. P Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with drawing and conditions, on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF SHEETS, DOVE TAILED GALVANIZED MILD STEEL FOR COACHING STOCK." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 26th September, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be noticed in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
16th August, 1928.

30948

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2199 of 1926.

SULEMAN CASSUM HAJI MITHA ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

DAYAMBAI, widow of Currimbhai Jivaji Plumber and others Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute or sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 29th day of September, 1927, and the Judge's Order, dated the 20th ay of June, 1928, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises at Chinchpogly on the North side of Kala Chowky Road, ontside the Fort, on MONDAY, the 10th day of September, 1928, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual leasehold land or ground with the messuages or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chinchpogly on the North side of Kala Chowky Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 400 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 767 and 767, New Nos. 12752, 12755, Old Survey No. and New Survey Nos. 1|2519 and 1|2525, Cadastral Survey No. 9, Parel Sewri Division assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward F. No. 11 and Street No. 1, Kala Chowky Road in the rear and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Manji Moorji, on or towards the West by the property of Thakur Gopal Hari, on or towards the North partly by the property of Tookaram Sonji and partly by the property of Ramji Bapuji and on or towards the South by the property of Parmanandas Gopaldas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MADHAVJI AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1928.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

30932

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
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Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:
Mafatlal Vadilal & Co.
Girgaum Back Road.

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INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Baksh Lane Calcutta.
A. R30817

TRAVELLING AGENTS—For Silk Cloth Pay Rs. 70/- plus Rs. 50/- T. A. cash security Rs. 50/- essential. Apply anna stamp P. R. KANERA & CO., Ambala Cantt.
A R1115

WANTED.—Qualified FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for Bikaner State Service. Salary Rs. 100/- to start with. Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL, Medical Officer, Bikaner State, BIKANER.
A 30983

WANTED—(1) a PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS and (2) a PROFESSOR OF HISTORY and POLITICAL SCIENCE for the Hindu College, Delhi. Benefit of Provident Fund. Salary according to qualifications. Only first class men with teaching experience need apply. Applications with certified copies of testimonials, statement of qualifications age, teaching experience, minimum salary accepted, etc., should reach the undersigned before the 15th September, 1923. PRINCIPAL, Hindu College, Delhi.
A 30979

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHROMOPATHS—"We supply Glass cover Jars in all colours including RED and YELLOW. Please order from U. P. GLASS WORKS Ltd., Bahjoi, Moradabad."
T. 30973

BOOKS.

POPE'S "RAPE OF THE LOCK" EDITED WITH ELABORATE introduction, copious notes, elegant paraphrase, and illuminating commentaries by Mr. Keshavlal L. Oza, M.A., Senior Professor of English, Bahuddin College, Junagad (Kathiawar); 440 pp. Cloth, Gilt, V.P.P. for Rs. 3-7-0. The Nonesuch (Bristol University Quarterly) writes: "With remarkable erudition, the author has given in the present work a body of notes which should suffice the needs of an Indian student who requires information on any points arising from the study of the poem." Apply for copies to the AUTHOR at Junagad.

LOANS.

5000 Cash without interest for ten years. Distribution date 31st October 1923. Initial investment Rupees six. Enlistment closes 30th September. For Rules, result 31st July send two annas stamps.
Banking Industrial Syndicate Ltd.
Bombay No. 2.
R1130.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHUCKLA STREET KNOWN AS SIR ADAMJI PEERBHOY'S PROPERTY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Messrs. Mohomed Ali Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 27th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises:—

All that piece of Government land (being of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure) with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in the 2nd Kumbharwada (otherwise Chuckla) Street, admeasuring about 377 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 575, 1489, New No. 6236, 7247, Old Survey Nos. 967, 970, New Survey Nos. 2182, 2182 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2123, Street Nos. 225, 233 and bounded on the East by a Sweeper's passage, on the West by the 2nd Kumbharwada (Chuckla) Street, on the North by the house of Jivraj Ruttonsey and on the South by the house of Haji Ibrahim Cadco.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT MAHIM AND VERSOWA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 4992 of 1922 (Jamilabibi vs. Aminabibi, widow and others) and pursuance to the directions given in the Consent Decree dated 18th March, 1926, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on MONDAY, the 10th September next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction at Mogulwadi on the premises.

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of Pension and Tax land called Tareswar Oart situate at Mahim on the West side of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, admeasuring 4558.50 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 206, New No. 144, New Survey No. 1|166 and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 5578-79, Street No. 55 and bounded on the East by the land of Soonder Gopal, on the West by a public passage, on the North by a public passage crossing the B. B. & C. I. Railway and on the South by the land bearing New Survey No. 165.

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of Pension and Tax Land called Mogulwadi situate at Mahim, admeasuring about 5528.5 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 491, New No. 4327, Old Survey No. 154, New Survey No. 1|162 and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 5587 (1 and 2), 5588, Street No. 63AI, 64 and this property is next to Lot No. 1 herein before described.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece of Foras Batty grounds situate at Mahim to the West side of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, admeasuring about 4918.50 sq. yards, bearing Collector's New No. 13021, New Survey No. 1-2|172 and this property is next to Lots No. 1 and 2 herein before described.

On TUESDAY, the 11th September next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Auctioneers' Rooms, 120, Apollo Street.

All those Oarts called Waree Charbhoy, Waree Palkhi, Waree Pardee, Waree Bunder consolidated into one lot and forming one Waree or Oart in Varsova to the East side of the Road leading to the Bazar (in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in the District of Thana, admeasuring about 5 acres 7-3|4 Gunthas, bearing Survey No. 60, 70, 76, 71 and bounded on the East partly by the Oart of Miya Valad Shaik Ali Vandukar, partly by the Oart of Bhaskar Makund and partly by the Oart of Kupeboo Munji, on the West by the public road leading to the village Bazar, on the South by the Oart of Kumbala Budha, and on the North by the Oart of Jao Pedru and partly by the Road belonging to the Oart and leading to the village Bazar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET, NEAR NULL BAZAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi, Mody, Ranchoddas and Co. and on account and at the risk of Hakimji Amiji and Shamsoodin Amiji the Mortgagors, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under Indentures of Transfer of Mortgage and further charge both dated the 8th day of December, 1926, from Nowshirwan Pirozshah and another to Vallabhdas Mathuradas and from Hakimji Amiji and another to Vallabhdas Mathuradas respectively Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 1st day of September, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property situate at Chimna Butcher Street.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Chimna Butcher Street in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-three and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2245, 2442 and 2443, New No. 9318, Old Survey Nos. 942, 943 and 944 and New Survey No. 4365 and Cadestral Survey No. 3685 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7179 and formerly Street Nos. 67, 69, 71, and 73 but now under Street Nos. 101, 103, 105, 107, 109 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Chimna Butcher Street, on or towards the North by the property of Wamanrao Vasudeo and on or towards the South by the property of Rajbhoy Ookhabhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi, Mody, Ranchoddas & Co. at their office, at 41, Meadows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Great Fluctuations in Cotton.

What is the future hereafter? If you wish to know it Please purchase Professor SHAH'S WEEKLY COTTON FORECAST, containing daily fluctuations. Charge only Rs. 10. Visiting hours in morning from 9 to 1 p.m. and in evening from 6 to 8 (S.T.) Second Carpenter Street, Null Bazar, Bombay No. 4. Whole life history is predicted by examining Palm. Horroscopes are prepared and examined. Special accommodation for Ladies.

PROFESSOR SHAH alias
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Guaranteed Remedies

(Government Registered).

Best preventives and Curatives by Dr. R. Sen-Gupta, M.D. (America), Principal, George Medical College of Homoeopathy:—(1) **Birth-Controller** for **Controlling Births**; (2) **Health-Regulator** for **Nervous-Debility** and **allied diseases**; (3) **Blood-Purifier** for **Gonorrhoea, Syphilis**, etc., (4) **Hydrocele-Hammer** for **Hyrrocele**, No. operation is needed; (5) **Female-Friend** for Female-diseases; (6) **Asthma-Enemy** for Asthma; (7) **Piles-cure** for Piles; (8) **Safe-Delivery** for Delivery cases; (9) **Diabetes-cure** for Diabetes; (10) **Kala-Azar-Enemy** for Kala-Azar; (11) **Dyspepsia-cure** for Dyspepsia; (12) **Leprosy-cure** for Leprosy. **Phial One Rupee only. Prescription and Medicines are sent to Mofussil patients. Agents:**—Messrs. B. K. PAUL & CO., etc. **Sole-Agents:**—**Friends' Homoeo. Home**, 65-1, Maniktola Street, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.

THE BANVARD ENGLISH COMEDY CO.

PRESENTS

THE RINGER

Edgar Wallace's Greatest Thrills.

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Have you cast aside life's greatest offering to whirl down the primrose path? See

SILVER WINGS

FEATURING

MARY CARR

The story of a young couple who drank deep of the cup of life until the greatest of all dramatists FATE intervened.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

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LON CHANEY

and the Famous Beauty:

NORMA SHEARER

In the Year's Dramatic Triumph:

THE TOWER OF LIES

A METRO-GOLDWYN PICTURE.

Telling the Life-Story of a Girl who left Home, was compelled to betake herself to the Easiest Way and—Eventually Won her place back. From the Pit of Man's Greed and Desire!

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6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF

Miss BLANCHE
Miss VICTORIA

In Oriental SONGS and DANCES
Supported by Turkish Musicians
In conjunction with
CINEMA COMEDY PROGRAMME.

Bombay Chronicle

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WEEKLY SHARE CIRCULAR

We have received the following weekly share circular from Messrs. Lewis and Jones dated 23rd instant:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A very steady market has to be reported in Government Securities although the turnover is still small. 3-1|2 per cent. Government Paper has firmed to 73|11 whilst 5 per cent 1945-55 is scarce at 106|2 and looks like improving. 5 per cent. 1929-47 Loan has buyers at 100|1 and 5 per cent. 1933 Bonds were done at 101|14.

The published figures of the result of Government's latest loan indicate great public faith in this issue inasmuch as no less than Rs. 22-1|2 crores were subscribed in cash. The approximate figures are as follows:

4-1|2 per cent. Loan 1955-60:—
Cash, Rs. 5-1|2 Crores.
Conversion 1928 Bonds, Rs. 3 Crores.
Conversion of T. Bills, Rs. 5y Lakhs.
4-1|2 per cent. Bonds 1934:—
Cash, Rs. 16-3|4 Crores.
Conversion of 1928 Bonds, Rs. 8 Crores.
Conversion of T. Bills, Rs. 1 Crore.

There should be a steady revival in the market for Government Securities over the current year.

Closing prices of Securities are as follows:—

		Redn. Yield.
3-1|2 p.c. Rupee Paper (taxable)	73.11	4.30
4 p.c. Conversion Loan do.	93.12	4.52
4 p.c. 1934-37 do.	93. 3	4.50
4 p.c. 1960-70 do.	85. 8	4.34
4-1|2 p.c. 1934 do.	97. 8	4.55
4-1|2 p.c. 1955-60 do.	94. 0	4.42
5 p.c. 1935 do.	100.12	4.40
5 p.c. 1929-47 do.	100. 2	4.52
5 p.c. 1933 (taxfree)	102. 0	4.54
5 p.c. 1945-55 do.	106. 24.61	
5-1|2 p.c. 1928 do.	105. 2	
6 p.c. 1930 do.	102.14	4.43
6 p.c. 1931 do.	103.14	4.55
6 p.c. 1932 do.	105 3	4.52
6-1|2 p.c. Bom. Dev. Loan.	110. 8	4.59

COTTON MILL SHARES.

The trend of the market in the majority of mill shares has been do ward, losses being shown in nearly all quotations. This is not surprise in view of the continuance of the strike with its appaling effect on mill finances. So far no solution to the trouble has been found by those concerned but labour must be nearing the end of its tether and a speedy resumption of work appears inevitable. Should this take place some improvement in share prices will be seen but it would be unwise o follow an upward movement under the circumstances.

Naturally the week's business in cotton shares has been poor, operators at present keeping out of the market.

Business for the September account closes on the 28th instant, the stock exchange being closed from the 29th to the 31st inclusive.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

On balance most counters show a fall on the week although to-days close was a slight improvement from the worst. Some nervousness prevails as to the outcome of the settlement owing to the heavy fall in Tata Steel Issues. The weeks trading has been poor but some cheap lots of shares were readily picked up by investors.

BANK SHARES.

Imperials at 1,457-1|2 and 353-3|4 are steady counters but only a few shares have changed hands. The Partly Paid look cheap to yield practically 5-3|4 per cent. tax free. India Banks were picked up at 90|- but close 91 buyers. Easterns were done at 91-1|2 with Barodas at 23. Centrals are 24-1|4.

RAILWAY SHARES.

There has been nothing of note to report in this section which closes steady. We quote:—

Ahmedabad Prant 922-1|2; Amritsar Patti 140; Central Prov. 102-1|2; Dhond Bharamati 101; Guzerat 92-1|2; Hoshiarpur 99; Larkhana 91; Mandra 78-1|2; Mymen Rebate 101; Mymen G'tee) 100;; Pachora 90.

CEMENT SHARES.

Most counters have been effected by the general tendency but buyers have appeared on any drop. Bundis were done at 23.6 to close 23.10. Punjabs look steady at 15-1|4. Shahabads look attractive at 168-3|4 as Shahabad Indians at 338-3|4. Gwaliors are 117-1|2 and United at 100.

MANGANESE SHARES.

Shivrajpurs and C. I. M.'s close at 31-3|4 and 13-1|2 respectively and are a neglected market.

SHIPPING SHARES.

Bombay Steam are fairly steady at 270 with Scinda shade easier at 13.13.

ENGINEERING SHARES.

After some fluctuation Alcocks close at 331-1|4. McKenzies are unchanged at 282-1|2 with Tata Constructions at 63. Bombay Trams are quieter at 147-1|2 with the Preference at 68-1|4x.d. Telephones at 51-3|4 are worth attention, the Debentures quoting 57-1|2. Bombay Burma quote 767-1|2 with the small shares at 281|4.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY SHARES.

Prices of most scrips in this section collapsed, in favour of buyers and at attractive levels. We quote:—
Ahmedabad 130; Karachi 135; Surat 135 Hyderabad 135; Ajmer 5|8.

IRON & STEEL SHARES.

Indian Iron and Bengal Iron are both steady spots around 16-1|2 and 18-1|4.

Tata Issues continue a disappointing feature, the Ordinary and defd. shares being especially weak. After touching 59-1|2 the Ordinary shares rallied to 63-1|2 with the deferred at 215 after 201-1|4 done.

The strike situation appears in no way improved and the dividend prospects of the ordinary shareholders have been put back another year at least.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, August 25.
October	18.86
December	18.66
January	18.655
March	18.70
May	18.75
Middling Spot	19.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, August 25.
October	18.25
January	18.30
Middling Spot	18.73

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, August 25.	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
Day's Expors to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 25.	Opening	Closing
August		16.14
September		9.97
October	9.86	9.89
November		9.80
December		9.80
January	9.76	9.80
February		9.80
March	9.80	9.84
April		9.85
May		9.88
June		9.86
July		9.84
August		9.83
Middling Spot		10.57

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, August 25.	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	Not
Sales on Speculation	Received
Sales of East Indian Cotton	

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 25.	
Scinde, Fully Good	7.30
Scinde, Fine	7.35
Scinde, Superfine	7.80
Bengal, Good	7.05
Bengal, Fully Good	7.30
Bengal, Fine	7.55
Oomra, Good	7.50
Oomra, Fully Good	7.80
Oomra, Fine	8.10
Broach, Fully Good	8.75
Broach, Fully Good	8.75
Broach, Fine	9.00
Broach, Superfine	9.25

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 25.	
August	17.97
September	18.27
October	18.37
November	18.42
December	18.44
January	18.45
February	198.45
March	18.52
April	18.52
May	18.60
June	18.60
July	18.70
August	18.70
Skellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.05

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 25.	
Silver.—India	sold. Lack of support.
Market dull.	
Spot	26-15/16
Forward	27-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 25.	
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4.11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 25.	
Interest Day to Day Loans	2-7/8 p.c.
Interest 1 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-9/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-9/166 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	4-3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 25.	
T T Berlin on London	Closed
T T Amsterdam on London	Closed
T T Brussels on London	34.90
T T Midrad on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	Closed
T T Berne on London	25.20
T T Paris on London	124.28
T T London on Prague	163.67

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

Nw York, August 25.	
Demand Bills	484.93

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

U. S. BUREAU'S ESTIMATE

A LOW ESTIMATE

WEEVIL DAMAGE DISCOUNTED

The first estimate of the American cotton crop was issued on the 8th instant showing productive expectancy of 14,291,0000 bales. Below we reproduce remarks of the "Manchester Guardian" as they are interesting.

The first report on the condition of this season's cotton crop was issued on the 8th inst. by the Washington Department of Agriculture. It shows that the average condition of the crop on August 1 was 67.9. This compares with a condition of 69.5 on the same date last year 69.8 in 1926, and 69.0 the ten-year average on August 1.

The yield per acre is estimated at 152.2lb. against 158.3lb. at the corresponding date last year and a final estimate of 154.5lb., indicating a crop, exclusive of linters, of 14,291,000 bales, against 13,432,000 bales estimated in the corresponding report a year ago and an actual yield of 12,955,000 bales for the 1927 crop.

The amount of the new crop ginned up to August 1 is returned by the Census Bureau at 88,000 bales against 168,000 bales to the same date last year, 48,000 bales in 1926, and 159,000 bales in 1925.

The following table gives details of condition with comparisons:—

	1928 Aug. 1	1927 Aug. 1.	1926 Aug. 1	Ten. year av.
Virgia	82	75	72	75
North Carolina	73	78	70	76
South Carolina	64	66	53	66
Georgia	62	65	59	64
Florida	62	71	74	66
Missouri	65	61	77	78
Tennessee	68	69	70	75
Alabama	59	70	67	68
Missisippi	66	68	68	71
Louisiana	66	64	67	64
Texas	70	69	73	66
Oklahoma	71	75	79	74
Arkansas	67	68	74	74
New Mexico	85	83	90	—
Arizona	87	85	88	90
California	90	90	98	92
Other States	62	67	78	—
Average	67.9	69.5	69.8	6.90

LIKELY WEEVIL DAMAGE DISCOUNTED.

In a supplement to the cotton crop report issued earlier to-day, the Washington Department of Agriculture states that the estimate of the probable yield per acre has been made on the basis of past relation of condition and yield, also the relationship to similar years. Because of the dominant role played by the boll weevil in determining the final yield per acre, the Bureau has made what it considered proper allowance for probable damage. While boll weevil entered hibernation in great numbers in the fall of 1927, the reports issued on July 1, July 16, and August 1, did not indicate quite as many weevils present as in 1927, but showed infestation very widespread.

The crop is over a week late, and the danger of boll weevil damage is fully as great as last year, though there is no indication that the damage will approach the seriousness of the damage suffered in 1921. The probable amount of damage allowed for approximates to the average of the years of fairly heavy and above average damage, but a dry hot spell in August might reduce the actual damage to below the probable damage allowed for, while a prolonged wet and cool spell would be likely to increase it. leaf worms, and other insects. While these are quite generally reported they do not appear to be doing more than the usual damage except in restricted areas. The cotton plant is fruiting freely, with less than the usual shedding. Recent rains in West Texas were extremely beneficial to the crop in the area, which is two weeks late and will require a late fall.

A LOW ESTIMATE.

"The official report on the American cotton crop, which was published on the 8th inst. was a surprise to the markets, though not to the same eetent as that of August 8, 1927. The average estimate of the members of the New York Cotton Exchange was for an indicated production of 14,742,000 bales, and private guesses ranged up to 15,500,000 bales. The official figure of 14,291,000 bales was therefore unexpected, and some traders, no doubt, will be inclined to doubt the accuracy of the crop-reporting boards' calculations. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Bureau has not issued a crop forecast, but an estimate of the production of cotton based on the indications as at August 1, and, if conditions improve in the coming months, higher figures for indicated production will be issued. The authorities, in preparing their present estimate, have probably been influenced by a factor, towards which attention was called in these columns some days ago—namely, that the recent improvement in the crop's prospects has been more apparent than real, and that the percentage of safe fruitage is still regarded as being unusually low. This fact is reflected in the Bureau's estimate of a yield per acre of only 152.2lb. which compares with an estimate of 158.3 lb. a year ago, and with a final figure for the last crop of 154.5lb. The condition is put at 67.9 per cent of normal as against 69.5 per cent in the corresponding report last season, when the indicated production was estimated at 13,492,000 bales. The ginnings to July 31, of 87,888 bales, compare with 162,283 bales to the same date last year, the difference being due to the fact that last year's crop was early while this year progress is generally about two weeks behind the normal.

SOME MINOR CONSIDERATIONS.

There has been some confusion as to whether the Bureau would base its estimate of production on the acreage of 46,695,000 in cultivation at July 1, or on that acreage adjusted to allow for abandonment. The production, however, is expressed in terms of bales of 500lb. gross, or 478lb. net, and it is, therefore apparent that, after all, the estimated yield per acre has been applied to an area of only 44,953,000 acres. Allowance has thus been made for the abandonment of 1,742,000 acres, or about 3.73 per cent of the area in cultivation at the beginning of July. This is the average abandonment for the previous ten years, and, at the moment, there is no reason to suppose that there will be much departure from the average this year. At this stage of the season however, it matters little whether the allowance has been too great or too small, though this new departure of the crop-reporting authorities adds to the difficulties of making comparisons with the reports for previous seasons.

A more important consideration is the allowance which has been made for weevil damage. In their comments on the report the authorities state that some adjustment of the estimaed yield has been made for probable damage, though there has been nothing to suggest that the loss will be as great as it was in 1921, when the yield per acre was only 124.5 lb. Weevil are reported to be present in smaller numbers than last season, though they are spread over a wider area. Hot, dry weather during August would probably result in less damage than allowed for in the report, while wet and cool conditions would cause greater damage."

CROP PROGRESS AFTER THE REPORT

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

New York Aug. 8.

The Weather Bureau, in its report for the past week, states that temperatures were mostly seasonable in the cotton belt, with showers very irregular but mostly light to moderate, making conditions favourable for the crop in the greater portions of the belt, where progress was mostly fair to very good. In Texas the weather was generally favourable, except in the dry section, where progress was rather poor, with considerable shedding. The condition of the crop is mostly poor in the lower coast section and in portions of the south-west, but elsewhere in the State it is generally good, the plant fruiting fairly well, with good progress in picking and ginning in the south. Picking has started in the central and eastern portions of the State. In Virginia the weather was favourable for farmwork, and fields are clean and the crop condition good, except that rain is needed in the south and central portions of the State. North Carolina reports weather favurable and crop progress good, though portions of the State need rain. South Carolina reports fairly good progress, the plant setting squares blooms and dolls. In Georgia progress was good and the late crop is blooming nicely and forming bolls well. Some shedding is reported, though not excessive, and bolls in the south are opening rapidly. Florida reports progress poor and the condition only fair, rain being needed in the west, where some shedding is reported. Picking has started north of the State, but rain in the central parts was unfavourable. In Alabama progress was mostly fair to good, the plant blooming freely and mostly fruiting well. Fields are grassy in some localities, and the weather favoured boll weevil in the central and south of the State, where some shedding is reported. In Oklahoma rain was unfavourable in the central and eastern parts of the State, but progress was generally fair. In the west of the State progress was generally good, early cotton fruiting well and late cotton beginning to bloom. The condition is spotted, depending largely on the extent of insect infestation though is mostly fair in the east and good in the west. Arkansas reports progress very good, except in some southern countries, where there was considerable shedding. The crop is putting on bolls rapidly, except in the south and fields are clean in most portions. Mississippi reports progress fairly good. Louisiana had frequent local showers in the south but was mostly dry in the north. Conditions generally favoured crop development, though the plant continues to shed in several localities. In Tennessee progress was very good, though some shedding was reported.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, August 25.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot Closed

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 25.

Honolulu Maru, Yano, Kobe.
Varela, Strachen, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 26.

Werdenfels, Steford, Hamburg.
Borneo Maru, Tabuto, Kobe.
C|Canterbury, Oleson, Liverpool.
Gazana, Mann, Rangoon.

S S Honolulu Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Honolulu Maru, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Varela, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Werdenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Werdenfels, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Borneo Maru:—The O. S. K steamer Borneo Maru, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S C|Canterbury:—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer City of Canterbury, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Gazana:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Gazana, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 25.

S S Mantua for London:—400 bags wheat, The Bombay Co Ltd; 1,100 cwts Linseed oil cakes, S. Bannister and Co.

S S C|Canterbury for Liverpool:—7 bales raw wool, D Koondumal.

For Marseilles:—2,100 cwts Gingelly-seeds, Volkart Bros.

S S Casterfels for Ghent:—165 bales raw cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.

For Bremen:—30 bales cotton thread, S. Bannister and Co.

For Hamburg:—900 cwts Castor seed oil cakes, 2,025 cwts Groundnut oil, and 35 cwts Cassing, S. Bannister and Co.

For Antwerp:—2,050 cwts Groundnut oil cakes, S. Bannister and Co.

For Rotterdam:—600 cwts Groundnut oil cakes, S. Bannister and, Co.

S S C|Rajville for Philadelphia:—369 casks goat skins, Briskey and Co; 2,500 cwts myrabollams, K. Meyhaji and Co.

For New York:—1,130 cwts Myrabolams, J Moolchand and Co; 4000 cwts Castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 200 cwts I. cassings, Amin and Sons; 21 bales woollen rugs and 33 cases brass ware, Thomas Cook and Sons; 40 bales woollen rugs, Grindlay and Co; 6,000 cwts Castor seed, Ralli Bros; 60 cwts Niger seed, Chachaty and Thackersy; 125 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,800 cwts Myrabolams, K. Mawghjee; 36 cwts Sandal wood and 400 cwts Gum, E. Veerji and Co.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—2,000 cwts Linseed, Birla Bros; 1,990 cwts Linseed, M. Kaudevani and Co.

For Trieste:—56 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Branfels for Antwerp:—5,000 cwts Moncar seed, 2,000 cwts Linseed, and 6,000 cwts Castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Seiyo Maru for Kobe:—200 bales raw cotton, P. R. Vakkharia; 600 bales raw cotton, C. Dossa and Co; 1,000 bales raw cotton, G. K. Kaisha; 1,500 bales raw cotton, Madhavdas Amersey and Co; 800 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

Osaka:—200 bales raw cotton, Volkakrt Bros.

For Shanghai:—1,000 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—200 bales raw cotton, Khimji Vessant and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales raw cotton, T. M. Kaisha.

For Hongkong:—25 cases kishmish, N. Tokersey: 57 cwts Googow, N. C. Bhessania and Co.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 25.

S S Genoa, Agents Maritime Italiana, from Genoa:—179 cases spun silk yarn, 15 cases spun silk korduet, 18 cases cotton striped flannel, 103 cases cotton trousering, 128 cases cotton striped twill, 260 cases cotton printed flannel, 87 cases cotton printed twill, 7 cases Chassis, 63 cases Spare parts, 527 cases cotton goods, 267 meltons, 385 cases cotton Tissue, 23 cases Sterilized milk, 14 cases condensed milk, 17 cases Concentrated milk, 29 cases woollen coating, 49 cases woollen suiting, 50 bottles Mercury, 248 casks Aniline dye, 125 cases material for lift, 50 cases Mineral water, 140 cases rugs, 79 cases coating, 80 cases cotton goods mixed art silk, 115 cases Olaids, 12 cases woollen caps, 39 cases buttons, 52 cases cheese, 42 cases woollen ziz, 31 cases shuttles, 12 cases horn combs, 50 cases art silk yarn, 56 bales cotton yarn, 108 cases cotton embroidery, 378,520 pairs marble tiles, 50 pairs marble slabs, 18 cases fancy coating, 3 cases Esanofels, 120 pkges motor tyres, 14 cases weaving work articles, 17 bales miliatry cloth, 22 cases motor spare parts, 15 cases Gelatine, 67 cases Vermouth, 32 cases wine, 9 cases cotton piecegoods venetine, 60 casks Indigo, 85 coates Asbestos Cemented Sheets, 28 cases old tiles, 12 cases machinery parts, 18 cases steel works, 25 bales cotton tweeds, 34 bales cotton art silk fancies, 157 bdles Flooring tiles, 49 cases brozo buttons, 4 cases table cloth. 25 flasks quick silver, 26 cases moulding.

From Neples:—125 bdles pioneer stoves, 45 cases Mocroai, 10 cases macked, 19.737 baskets potatoes, 243 cases Art Silk yarn.

From Port Said:—20 bags Jewish Stoves, 7 cases books, 308 pieces silver bars,

From Aden:—5 cases nakhla, 3 bales sankhli, 34 bdles cotton, 20 kegs dye stuff, 6 cases brandy, 6 cases whisky, 53 Nos. small iron drums, 21 cases motor cars, 25 bdles cow hide, 82 bags gum, 1 bdle candle,

S S Akbar, Agents Turner Morrison, from Calcutta:—5,917 tons coals.

S S Gharinda, Agents M. M. and Co., from Calcutta:—9,000 bags rice, 325 bales B Twills, 120 bales jute Twine, 18 bales jute canvas, 217 bales horse cloth, 350 bales D W G bags, 620 bales Gunnies, 34 cases Stationery, 220 coils yellow rope, 26 coils Tarn spun yarn, 52 coils rat twine tarred, 200 coils manilla ropes, 12 coils signal hayland, 5 drums Brandy, 4 drums Rum, 15 bdles hemp twine, 14 bdles Tarpauline cloth, 20 cases Biscuits, 5 cases umbrella ribs, 29 bales P C Goods, 40 drums cobra brand paint oil, 1,608 kegs paint, 12 cases wine, 2,000 Nos. Empty iron drums, 12 cases drum stoppers, 51 cases ink tablets, 19 cases soap, 5 cases machinery, 2 cases medicine, 28 cases books, 35 cases gramophone machines, 63 cases Electrical goods, 43 bags small pepper, 18 bags large pepper, 11 bundles saddle wares.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, August 25.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Aug/Sept. £9/0/0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment paid Aug0Sept. £16/17/6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment sellers Aug/Sept. £18/12/6

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug. 25.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot 0/9.3/16 Sellers.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 25.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62 lb. Cargoes.
Shipment sellers September 43/3
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.
Shipment sellers Aug/Sept. 43/
Wheat, South Australian.—
Afloat sellers 44/
Wheat Choice White Karachi.—
Liverpool Arriving sellers 44/6

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, August 25.

The weekly cotton statistics, as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, are as follows:—

	Bales.
Ttal in sight	227,000
Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply	246,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	178,000
American Cotton, Visible Supply	3,000,000
Other Cotton, Visible Supply	318,000
Total Sales	80,210
East Indian Cotton Sales	1,000
Total Cotton Afloat	105,000
American Cotton Afloat	23,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	10,000
Total World's Spinners Takings of American Cotton z z	228,000
Great Britain Takings ,,	24,000
U. S. A. & Canada Takings ,,	83,000
Continent Takings ,,	119,000
Japan, China, etc., ,,	2,000

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 25.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25. C. & F. Calcutta.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/10-102
Jan/Mar. per cwt 12/10-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/11
C. & F. Karachi.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/11-3/4

Cotton Prices

Liverpool and New York Opening and Closing Rates,
Bombay Opening and Closing Rates,
Report of U. S. A. Cotton Bureau, Stock Exchange Prices,

Also Prices of

Bullion, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat and other market prices.

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ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF CURRENCY DEPARTMENT

August. 22.
(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,82,08.81
Reserve coin and bullion:	
In India.	
Silver coin	1,01,84.78
Gold coin and bullion	29.70.36
Silver bullion undtr coinage	2,46.09
Securities (purchase price).	
In India	42,69.63
In England	5,31.95
Internal Bills of Exchange	Nil.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

It is reported in the market that one hold of Witbank Coal ex S. S. Dara has changed hands; at the rate in the vicinity of 24/6 Sh. per ton C. I. F. Bombay.

Nearly half cargo of S. S. Arabistan Bengal Coal is also sold at the rate about Rs. 16/4 per ton Deshargarh Coal, and Rs. 15/14 per ton Seebpore Poniati Coal. Otherwise the market is dull and quiet.

No steamer was discharging Coal during the week under report.

The freight for Coals from Calcutta to Bombay is about Rs. 6/8 per ton for the September and October shipment.

Steamers expected to arrive with Coal cargo.

1-9-28 S. S. Sarvistan Victoria and Baraboni Coal Choonilal Harjlal (Co.
7-9-28 S. S. Baron Adrossan Lodna Steam Coal Choonilal Girdharlal.
10-9-28 S. S. Dara Witbank Coal Turner Morrison and Co.
15-9-28 S. S. Arabistan Desh./Seeb./Poni. S. D. Shethia and Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality	C. I. F.	Ex-Scales Darukhana.
		Rs.
Natal Coal		90-
Witbank Coal 24/9 sh.		
Deshargarh Rs. 16/4		17/12
Seebpore/Peniati Rs. 15/14		17/8
Lodna Steam Coal Rs. 16/-		17012
Victoria & Baraboni Rs. 16/		17/12

LINSEED.

London, August 25.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers Aug/Sept. £17/12/6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers Sept/Oct. £17012/6
Linseed, La Lata, C.I.G. ton.—
Shipment hull sellers Aug/Sept. £15/5/0
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Aug/Sept. £17/17/6

LINSEED OIL

London, August 25.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.G. tons.—
Delivery sellers Sept/Dec. 28/
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers Jan/Apl. 2/4-1/2

UNIVERSITY AT CHIDAMBARAM

BILL IN MADRAS COUNCIL

MADRAS, Aug. 25.

The Government has published for general information a bill prepared by the Education Minister to establish and incorporate a teaching and residential university at Annamalainagar (Chidambaram) for the encouragement of higher education and research in Tamil districts to be endowed by Sir Annamalai Chetty. The main features of the new university, which will be open to all classes and creeds, have already been reported. The bill will be introduced in the Madras Legislative Conncil after the necessary sanction is obtained.—A. P.

BURMA ELECTION CASE

PARSI M. L. A. IN WITNESS BOX

CLAIMS TO BE BURMAN IN BROAD SENSE

RANGOON, Aug. 25.

Before the Eastern Sub-Divisional Magistrate, to-day, Mr. J. K. Munshi, M. L. A., gave evidence in the defamation case in which U. Kyaw Zan, Advocate, accused Dr. Thein Maung and U. Tan Than, editor and printer and publisher respectively of the tri-weekly "New Burma" in respect of the publication of an article in connection with the Assembly bye-election.

Mr. Munshi produced several letters that had passed between him and the Peoples Party in connection with supporting his candidature in the last bye-election. In one letter the estimated expenses were put down at Rs. 500/- but the first accused told him that the Party would not require Rs. 500 as Rs. 300 would be sufficient for the necessary expenses in connection with the election campaign. The witness gave a cheque for Rs. 300 payable to self or bearer and later got back from the Doctor Rs. 175/- odd with vouchers bills, etc. It was not true that he paid Dr. Thein Maung Rs. 300/- for the publication of an article in the paper.

In a broad sense Mr. Munshi claimed to be a Burman by domicile. In one letter the Peoples Party asked the witness his attitude towards the Simon Commission. He replied that he would follow the policy of boycotting the Commission and he would make it clear that the real representatives of Burma stood for boycotting the Commission.

NO MONEY FOR CANDIDATURE.

Both the Anglo-Indian Association and the Federation supported him in the election but he gave nothing for their expenses. Mr. Munshi said that the Peoples Party treated the complainants candidature with contempt which was not shared by him. He did not like the passage in the article that "of the three candidates in the field none can claim to be Burmese" and did not instruct the Editor to publish the article. The case was adjourned to September 12.—A. P.

WET DAY IN BOMBAY

LOW-LYING PARTS OF CITY FLOODED

After a long spell of inactivity, the monsoon gave vent to its fury on Sunday and fairly succeeded in flooding the low lying parts of the city. On Saturday the skies were overcast with thick masses of clouds and signs were not wanting to indicate that Sunday would be a "wet" day. The rain actually commenced on Saturday night and continued to pour in torrents throughout Sunday with the result that some parts of the city, like, Pydhonie, Null Bazar and some portions of Grant Road experienced slight floods. Pedestrians and vehicles had to pass through ankle-deep and knee-deep water in many a thoroughfare. The poor third-class railway passengers suffered much inconvenience as the seats were covered with water. However, no serious obstruction to either railway or tramway traffic was caused.

The Espianade Maidan and other playgrounds presented the appearance of miniature lakes and cricketers were of course much disappointed. Owing to rain this week there was no play either on Saturday or Sunday.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Imperial Bank of India, Local Genl. Meeting, Apollo Street, 4 p.m.

G.I.P. RAILWAY AUDIT STAFF UNION

An extraordinary general meeting of the Audit Staff will be held in the Empire Theatre (Fort) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp to-day (Monday) to discuss the question of transfer of Local Audit to Delhi, Revision of Pay, Leave Rules and Retrenchment, etc. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta has kindly consented to preside. All the Staff are therefore earnestly requested to attend the meeting.

MAHOMEDAN FRUITSELLER COMMITS SUICIDE

After partaking his frugal meals in a eating house Mahomed Husein, a fruit seller, retired to bed on Friday night and was found lifeless next morning in his rooms at Haines Road, Bombay. "That food didn't agree with me" he is alleged to have told his room-mate, Chedelal, who gave evidence in the Coroner's Court on Sunday.

Dr. P. B Desai, Assistant police surgeon said that the deceased died of opium poisoning but the quantity of opium in the stomach was so large that it could not have been administered to him without his knowledge.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

GUJARATI YOUTH'S DEATH FROM OPIUM POISONING

The adjourned inquest over the death of M. S. Patel a Gujerati youth who was found dead in his room at the "Welcome Hindu Hotel"; Frere Road, on the 15th instant was held by the City Coroner on Sunday. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

It appears the deceased approached the proprietor of the hotel on the 14th instant and represented to him that he came down from Cutch Lane, Mundra, (Cutch) to deal in vegetables. He was alloted a room on the 4th floor and next morning he was found breathing hard by his room mate. Medical assistance was called for but he died. Subsequently it was found that he died of opium poisoning evidently self-administered.

HONOUR THE SARDAR AND THE GOVERNOR

A SUGGESTION TO BOMBAY CORPORATION

Mr. Ambalal P. Parikh, Hon. Secretary of the Nadiad Citizens' Association, Bombay, and Secretary of the Bombay Sugar Merchants' Association has addressed a letter to the President of the Corporation of Bombay requesting the Corporation to present a public address to H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in view of the honourable (honourable to both the parties concerned) termination of the Bardoli Satyagraha question. In the course of the plea in the letter for presenting a public address it is stated that Sardar Vallabhbhai has throughout acquitted himself like an Angel of Peace leading the peaceful peasantry in their legitimate grievance. Sir Leslie Wilson has played a part of no mean importance in ending the struggle by a bold stroke of statesmanship. By presenting an address to H. E. the Governor and Sardar Patel it is urged, the Corporation will but be giving expression to the sentiment and feelings of huge population of Bombay they represent. The public act of appreciation, besides being quite in consonance with the traditions of the Corporation.

RAO BAHADUR KOTAK

RESIGNS DIWANSHIP OF IDAR

(From A Correspondent.)

HIMATNAGAR, Aug. 24.

Rao Bahadur Kotak after resigning the Diwanship of the State left Himatnagar this morning. At the time of his departure a tribute was paid to him at the railway station, by the public and the officials of the State by garlanding him profusely in appreciation of his manifold service.

Maharaj Kumars Himatsinghji and Lalsinghji accompanied him from his bungalow to the Railway Station to bid him farewell and thus honoured him.

The public seemed sad at his untimely and unexpected departure. During a short period of 18 months Rao Bahadur Kotak had been able to effect much progress in education, medical, judicial, police and Revenue Departments.

The Ryats of Idar State will never forget Rao Bahadur Kotak who was instrumental in opening a High School adding of two higher classes to Himatnagar English School; opening Kanyashalas and schools for depressed classes and putting an end to the much talked of system of Nivarsi, Veth; and introducing regular monthly payments.

VAST ILLITERACY IN INDIA

REWARD OF 150 YEARS OF BRITISH RULE

SIR CHIMANLAL SETALVAD'S INDICTMENT

"I say the British Government is responsible for the vast percentage of illiteracy in India and yet when Indians make a demand for Swaraj, Government taunts them by saying that Indians are illiterate and therefore unfit for Swaraj." This was the comment made by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in presiding over the prize distribution ceremony of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage held on Sunday evening. A distinguished gathering witnessed the function among whom were Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, Sir Jagmohandas Varjiwandas and Rao Saheb Maganlal Khakkher.

MARBLE BUSTS UNVEILED.

At the outset the Chairman performed the impressive unveiling ceremony of two life-size marble busts of Seth Muttonsey Mooljee and Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nahu Sailor, the founders of the institution. Then the audience was treated to excellent programme of dialogues and physical culture demonstration by pupils of the institution.

The Secretary of the Institution then traced the interesting history of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage. The institution was started in 1900 and since then had a progressive career. It now maintained a large number of orphans who were given primary education besides industrial instruction. The grown-up boys were sent to Municipal schools for higher education. Training in physical culture and scouting was also being imparted. Among other things the Orphanage maintained a printing press, a carpentary workshop and a hosiery workshop.

150 YEARS' BRITISH RULE.

Sir Chimanlal in distributing the prizes made a few observations in the course of which he very much regretted the vast percentage of illiteracy prevelent among Indians. It was 150 years, he said, since the advent of the British Government in India and yet hardly 6 per cent. of them got the benefits of education. The Government itself was responsible for this state of affairs and yet when Indians demand Swaraj they were told that they were illiterate and therefore unfit for Swaraj. He therefore appealed to the audience to espouse and support the cause of education and finally wound up by saying that an institution such as the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage deserved the fullest sympathy and help of the public.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

EXTENSIVE RAIN IN PENINSULA AND CENTRAL PARTS

HEAVY RAINFALL EXPECTED

POONA, Aug. 26.

The Bay depression is now crossing the coast between Gopalpur and Waltair and is likely to travel northwestwards. Extensive rain has fallen in the Peninsula and central part of the country. The monsoon continues to be fairly active in the east and north Punjab and has extended in Kashmir and into the United Provinces, and Baluchistan. The rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Chota Nagpur, Central India, Berar, Central Provinces, East Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Malabar, Madras Deccan and Madras coast north and local in Bengal, Orissa, Central Provinces, west Punjab, east and north Kashmir, Coorg and Madras southeast.

A few falls have occurred in Assam, United Provinces, North-west Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Rajputana and east Gujarat.

The chief amounts are: Amherst three inches, Victoria Point, Mergui and Tavoy two, Bassein one and a half, Myitkyina one, Dinajpur three, Chajbasa two, Burdwan three quarters, Cuttack a half, Sibsagar a quarter, Agra one and a half, Jhansi, Chanda Kanker and Amraoti one, Nowgong, and Pachmarhi three quarters, Gorakhpur and Neemuch a half, Srinagar three quarters, Lahore, Sonamarg and Bhuj a half, Fort Sandeman, Harnai a quarter, Ratnagiri three Belgaum and Mercara two, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nizamabad and Cochin one and a half, Hyderabad and Calingapatam one, Bombay and Gopalpur three quarters, and Trichinopoly and Cuddapah a quarter.

Forecast: Increase in Hyderabad north, Bombay Deccan, west Central Provinces, west Central India, Gujrat, Rajputana and an extension in the west United Provinces.

Heavy Rainfall Warning: Rainfall may be locally heavy over the area extending from Berar to Mount Abu region during the next forty-eight hours.—A. P.

Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar left Madras for Bombay on Saturday 'en-route' to Simla in connection with the meeting of the Age of Consent Committee.—A. P.

EVILS OF TRADE MANOPOLY

SUPPORT TO HAJI'S BILL FROM AFRICA

WOES OF DECK PASSENGERS

BOMBAY, Aug. 26.

The hardships suffered by Indian deck passengers are detailed in a communication addressed by the Mombassa Indian Association to the Government of India conveying their full support to the Bill introduced by Mr. Sarabhai N. Haji in the Legislative Assembly for reserving coastal traffic of India to vessels owned and controlled by Indians.

Speaking as an association interested in the provision of necessary comforts for the travelling public, it says, that so far as sea travel was concerned the treatment meted out to the deck passengers travelling by ships of British Shipping Companies plying between Bombay, South Africa and East Africa and engaged in carrying Indian passengers left much to be desired. In the opinion of the Committee the trouble principally arose from the fact that there was monopoly in the trade and as a result of it no attention was paid to requirements of the travelling public. In addition to the evils of monopoly there was the evil of European management. The superior staff in the services of the Company both ashore and afloat was un-Indian and unsympathetic to Indian demands and requirements. On the top of sufferings of Indian passengers came the fact that fares charged were exhorbitant.

The Association had been receiving complaints from passengers and when they were referred to the Head Offices of the Shipping Companies they never got any redress. Besides the treatment meted out to deck passengers, the Committee points out that passengers of the higher classes also had to submit to differential treatment as happened in the case of Kunwar Maharaja Singh the head of the deputation sent out to East Africa.

The Committee is confident that grievances would never be adequately remedied until Indian Shipping Companies came into existence and operated ships officered by Indians.

MEDICAL RELIEF LEAGUE, BOMBAY

EARNEST APPEAL FOR HELP

The following are extracts from the Interium Report for the 12 months ended 31st March last, of the Medical Relief League:—

"The Homoepathic Charitable Dispensary of the League is located at Khatao Terraces, Government Gate Road, Parel, Bombay, and worked in due order and method during the entire period of last 12 months. Dr. B. V. Rayakar, was in charge of the Dispensary throughout the year and Dr. S. G. Kubal, H.M.B. was his assistant, both working as Hony. officers. The total number of patients treated in the Dispensary during the year was 2826. Of these 1237 were males, 589 females, and the remaining 1000 were children. There were 446 new admissions during the year. The hours of attendance at the Dispensary were fixed as 8-30 to 10 in the morning and 6/30 to 8 in the evening. Dr. Kubal used to attend the Dispensary in the morning while Dr. Rayakar used to attend in the evening. Milk (about 200 seers) was distributed to poor and needy patients during the year under report.

The Governing Council of the League met 4 times during the year. The Annual General Meeting of the League was held on Saturday the 8th October 1927, Rao Bahadur D. G. Padhye, M.A., J.P., Vice President of the League presiding. The 2nd Annual Report and the audited statement of accounts of the League were adopted and a new Governing Council was elected at the meeting. The Annual Gathering of the League was held on Friday (the 3rd February last) when Sir Byramji Jijibhoy Kt. presided. The position of the League is shortly this: There are five Patrons, 29 Life members, 35 members paying more than Rs. 10 a year, 29 members paying Rs. 10 a year, 58 members paying Rs. 6 a year, and 33 associates paying Rs. 5 and under. There are two Honorary lady members, two association Life members and one association member. The subscription of 13 members is in arrears, the amount due from them being Rs. 275.

It may be stated that the total Income during the 12 months' period under report was Rs. 1780-4 plus last balance 723/7/3 and the expenditure was 2320/13/9 leaving a balance of Rs. 182/13/6 on hand.

AN EARNEST APPEAL.

An earnest appeal is made to all philanthropic ladies and gentlemen of Bombay and elsewhere, to extend Bombay and elsewhere, to extend Re- their sympathy and patronage, with as liberal a hand as possible, to this Institution, which, as the Report will indicate, has been doing for a long time charitable work of no mean order in the city. It has worked for 16 years in the cause of suffering humanity spreading help and relief to the sick the aping and the distressed amongst the poorer classes in the city. The Council are anxious to widen its sphere of their work and extend their operations. Indeed, suggestions have been made that the League should take up preventive and educational work and extend its activities into the mofussil.

LADY STUDENTS IN VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

A FORETASTE OF SWARAJ GOVT.

Lady students took part in the variety entertainment held in the C. J. Hall on Saturday evening in aid of the Bombay Presidency Youth League and added much to its gaiety and brilliance. The function was in every respect a success and attracted a very large and cosmopolitan gathering. The programme included interesting items of vocal and instrumental music besides the enactment of scenes revealing the ideals of the youth movement and demonstrating some of the useful activities undertaken by the Youth League. Mr. B. J. Desai presided. The audience was thoroughly representative and among those present were Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Munshi, Messrs. K. F. Nariman, B. T. Desai, and B. G. Kher.

The programme commenced with pianoforte solo by Mrs. Sylvia Nunes and judging from the encomiums she received she should hardly have failed to impress the audience. Then followed the Hindustani songs by Mrs. Kama. Although she sang only two songs, namely, "Piya Bina Nahi Avat Chayn" and "Chap Dikle Ja Pyari Savariya" she captured the hearts of the audience by doing full justice to them.

FAIR SEX CARRIES THE PALM.

Members of the fair sex predominated on the stage in the demonstration of a useful activity undertaken by the Youth League. It appears a school for the "untouchable" has been started by the Youth League and about 100 children have already joined it. The members demonstrated in an interesting fashion the way of imparting instruction to the children who had been brought on the stage. The plot in which an aristocrat is won over by a nationalist is woven round the school and there is a happy ending when "Hind Mata" appears and blesses the youths. Miss Manek Kabadi in the role of "Hind Mata" was bright and dazzling.

SWARAJ PARLIAMENT.

The most interesting part of the programme was the "Swaraj Parliament" presided over by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as premier, the different port-folios having been distributed in a judicious manner to present-day leaders. The Cabinet was thus composed of:

Mahatma Gandhi, Minister for Peace; Dr. Tagore, Minister for Education; Comrade "Sak." Minister for Finance; Babu Subhash Chandra Bose, Home Member; Pandit Motilal Nehru, Foreign Minister; Mrs Sarojini Naidu, Minister for Social Amelioration; Mr. K. F. Nariman, Development Minister; Moulana Shaukat Ali, Minister for Health and Physical Culture; Babu Arabindo Gosh, Minister for Air Force, Mr. M. A. Jinnanlal, Labour Member.

nah, Law Member and Dewan Cha- Messrs. Jinnah and Shaukat Ali were conspicuous by their nearest resemblance to those leaders. Of course Mr. Jinnah wore his inseparable monocle, and Maulana Shaukat Ali his beard and long "kurtha".

A RADICAL POLICY FOR GOVT.

Mr. Meher Ali as Premier Jawaharlal outlined a radical policy for the "Swaraj Government". He announced the replacement of Minister of War by the Minister of Peace and abolition of all social evils.

Then there was delightful Violin and Piono solo by Mrs. Gedge and Mrs. Hamley followed by Orchestra by Prof. Deodhar's School of Indian Music.

The programme concluded with a "tipri" by boys.

In the end the Chairman wound up the proceedings by saying that the Swaraj Parliament was not going to be a "mock parliament" as they had staged that evening for long and that some day it was going to be realised. (Cheers). He advised the youths to cultivate the habit of organisation, efficiency and equipment.

Under the Clock

[BY "TWINKLER."]

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1928.

When eminent counsel from the British Bar are imported into India to fill high judicial posts, people watch their advent with great interest. How will they fit themselves into the new conditions of life? A High Court of Judicature is looked upon as the "palladium of justice" and the occupants of the Bench have a very difficult duty to perform in keeping up the high traditions of their office.

* * * *

If they are meticulous in the choice of their language in the judgments they give, if they are socially accessible and if they are found to take vivid interest on the cultural activities of the place where they are stationed they become at once popular.

* * * *

Do we not know how popular a Chief Justice has become who imported silverware for his table from England costing thousands of rupees and who entertains on a lavish scale and takes great interest in the literary activity of the city in which he holds his high office?

* * * *

But there are judges and judges. Mr. Courtney Terrell of Patna cannot expect to win the admiration and respect of the Patna Bar, I am afraid, unless he entirely revises his ideas of the choice of adjectives to add point to his opinions on the manners and customs of the people of the "part of the world" where he now resides.

* * * *

In a judgment delivered by His Lordship in a case—I do not refer to Barh Sati case—he observed:—

"Having regard to the habits of the people in this part of the world where the giving of false evidence, however deplorable it may be, is not considered an offence which is fatal to a man's reputation, to say the least of it...."

* * * *

As it happened Mr. Justice Courtney Terrel was obliged to say a good deal later about this little effusion of his. However, I do hope Mr. Justice Courtney Terrell has realised now that it is derogatory to the dignity of the high office he holds that he should imitate a third class anti-Indian Fleet Street scribe in the writing of his judicial decisions.

* * * *

The late Lord Curzon, according to the Bishop of Warrington, "never attended a cabinet meeting or any meeting of importance without first kneeling down and putting up a prayer."

* * * *

The late lamented Pro-Consul must have taken to this habit of "putting up a prayer" after he left India. Had he developed it earlier, had he gone down on his knees before attending a certain University Convocation, addressing which he declared that 'truthfulness was not one of the Eastern virtues, who knows but God in His mercy would have spared him from making such an opprobiously foolish remark?

* * * *

By the way, the Governor of Bombay wished the young graduates he addressed recently to be "merchants of light." Will he inquire what has happened to that now ancient Report on Technical Instruction in the Bombay Presidency prepared by the Visveswarayya Committee? Perhaps if the Government act upon it, the "merchants" may see some real "light."

* * * *

Host (proudly exhibiting addition to his library):—"This is my new edition of Shakespeare."

New Rich-Guest (War Profiteer):—"Good 'Eavens! Is that fellow still writing?"

STOP TALK AND BE MEN OF ACT

"HERCULES" AT THE SHRINE OF SHAKTI

PROF. RAMAMURTI'S EXHORTATION TO YOUTH

Prof. Rammurtee, the Great Indian Hercules and Director of Physical Culture Deparment of the Bharat Yuvak Sangha arrived from Madras at the Shakti Ashram, Rajpur on the morning of the 18th instant. The students could be seen at the Dehradun Railway Station early in the morning and on arrival of the train received the Professor with great enthusiasm. Immediately on his arrival at the Ashram, a brief Worship was conducted by Darbarilalji, who thanked the Lord for blessing the Ashram and the Indian Youth Movement with the inspiring leadership of the noble and great-souled Professor, and prayed that the Indian youth might be inspired by his practical life and by his spirit of patriotism and seva. Songs were sung welcoming the Professor to the Ashram.

Swami Anandji in welcoming he Professor paid tribute to his unique attainments in all the three departments of life—physical, intellectual and spiritual, and spoke of his great services to the Motherland. He thanked Prof. Ram Murtee on behalf of the Bharat Yuvak Sangha for kindly accepting to pilot the Movement and announced that the Professor had closed down his Circus with a view to give all of his time to the advancement of the cause of the Indian Youth.

Prof. Ram Murtee, in a beautiful little speech thanked all concerned for the kind feelings expressed. He called upon the youths of his country to break the barriers of caste and creed and community and to merge like many rivers into one big sea of Indian Nation. The Professor emphatically observed that mere physical culture was not enough: it should go hand in hand with mental and spiritual cultures "body, mind and soul should be developed simultaneously." He wanted the Indian Youth to shun 'talk' and to become true karma-yogins—Men of Action. He breathed out an aspiration that the day would soon come when the youths of his country, by means of sound organization and sacrificial acts would liberate the Motherland and vindicate her before the world.

Sadhu Vaswani, who had been called on an urgent business to Karachi, has wired the following Welcome to Prof. Ram Murtee:—"Hail! Hercules!! pilgrim to Shakti's Shrine!" Sadhu Vaswani had, also, left the following message for the Professor:—"The flower opens to the morning sun. So may your heart open each day to the love of God and the service of the Motherland!"

TRAIN-MOTOR CLASH

5 PERSONS KILLED

RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR BUDGE BUDGE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

The "Statesman" reports that five people were killed yesterday at a level crossing at Budge Budge when a goods train ran into a motor car containing six people. The only survivor is a woman who is lying in a precarious condition in the Budge Budge hospital.

The dead persons are: Abinash Chandra Das (26), Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police, Budge Budge; Parulbala, daughter of Mohendra Chandra Pal, Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police, Barrackpore; Tahar Mollah (45), Owner of the car; Sarat Chandra Adhikary (26), the driver of the car and a woman aged 60, the mother of Mohendra Chandra Pal. The survivor is Charubala Dasi (18), wife of Abinash Chandra Das.

The scene of accident was on the Eastern Bengal Railway siding leading to Albion Jute Mills. Leaving Budge Budge Thana on their way to Kalighat, Calcutta, on a pilgrimage the party arrived at the level crossing shortly before noon. The car struck fast across a single track and before the occupants could make their escape the train was upon them and the car was carried forward to a considerable distance and was totally wrecked.

KILLED ON SPOT.

The elderly woman and Tahar Mollah were killed instantly. Upon the arrival of medical assistance the injured persons were removed to hospital but two of them, Abinash and Sarat died on the way and one succumbed in the hospital.—A.P.

FIGHT AGAINST DRINK

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS RESOLVE

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The International Congress against Alcoholism has concluded. It decided vigorously to continue to fight against alcoholism especially in the Press and favoured more severe penalties against drunken motorists, as for example the permanent suspension of driving licenses.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1928.

THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT

The Reception Committee of the Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress has, on the recommendation of the overwhelming majority of the Provincial Congress Committees, unanimously elected Pundit Motilal Nehru as President of the forthcoming session of the National Assembly. It is no commonplace to say that no better choice could have been made. The Presidentship of the Congress is no longer a mere position of honour, entailing nothing more than delivering a lengthy presidential address and conducting the three days' proceedings of the annual sessions. Its real importance lies in the day to-day work throughout the year—work directed towards implementing the decisions of the Congress. Judged by the measure of the ability and worthiness to carry on this great and arduous work there is no Congressman, barring Mahatma Gandhi, who has a more indisputable claim to the leadership of the Congress than Pundit Motilal Nehru. For work a younger man would, perhaps, be considered by many to be more suitable. But Pundit Motilal has given many proofs during the last ten strenuous years that age has neither dimmed his ardour for work nor diminished his capacity for unbounded energy and of these proofs not the least remarkable is the expeditiousness and thoroughness with which he has been instrumental in producing the unanimous and masterly document which will rank in history as the Magna Charta of Indian Freedom. If for no other reason, for being the principal author of this document alone the Congress Presidentship of the year should be his. But there are other reasons. The last time he presided over a Congress session was in 1919 at Amritsar. That was just before the Non-Co-operation movement was launched. During the nine years that have elapsed since, his personality and his work alike have demanded that he, who for some years has been the most dominating personality in the Congress, should be elected President of any one of its sessions. But with characteristic self-abnegation, he never sought the honour. Now the supreme need of the country has thrust the burden of the honour on his worthy shoulders. He has, for five years, led Congressmen in the Legislative Assembly. But now, thanks to the establishment of the All-Parties' Conference, the national activities in the Assembly and in the Congress and the country have become so inter-mixed that their co-ordination under the directing control of one dominating personality, who commands the respect and confidence of all parties, has become more imperative than ever. The greatest work before the Congress and the Assembly is two-fold—destructive and constructive, effective boycott of the Simon Commission and securing the satisfaction of the National Demand as embodied in the decisions of the All-Parties' Conference. For this work, the first essential is unanimity of action by all parties in the Assembly and in the country. The masterly manner in which Pundit Motilal has succeeded in bringing out a unanimous Report formulating the Swaraj Constitution means that that work has been already half accomplished. He alone is in a position to see that what is half done can successfully be completed, for the simple reason that all Parties in the country and in the Assembly have full confidence in him. The Nehru Report is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, achievements of collective statesmanship and single-minded patriotism in the history of modern India. Let the re-union of all Parties under the common flag of the Indian National Congress be the crowning and proudest achievement of Pundit Motilal Nehru.

PANICKY LEGISLATION.

The Government of India are now prepared to tell the public that "evidence has accumulated recently of the subversive intentions and activities of the Communist International generally and in particular of the efforts it is directing towards India." They make this cryptic announcement in a statement of objects and reasons for an amazing piece of panicky legislation they contemplate for the preservation of "public safety" in India. The method they propose to save India from contact with Communist doctrines is to seek arbitrary power from the Central Legislature by means of this "Public Safety (removal from India) Bill" to pounce upon any non-Indian they find "objectionable" and deport him or her without further ado, denying to this person the elementary right of trial in an open court of law. The Indian public is not aware that this country suffers from the danger of an incursion of Bolshevism. The traditions of life in India are decidedly against the tolerance of doctrines, the object of which is the violent disruption of society. The immediate appeal which the policy of non-violent non-co-operation of Mahatma Gandhi made to the vast majority of our countrymen should be a clear indication to the self-appointed "Trustees" of India that Indians, "the mild Hindus" of Mr. Lloyd George's phraseology, are the least prone to accept doctrines which aim at "undermining the whole structure of the life of the community." It may be remarked here that the Indian people are far more concerned about the preservation of "the structure of the life of the community" than the rulers of this land whose interest in communal affrays and mob rioting not seldom awakens "after the event."

The fact of the matter is that the Government of India have now come out in the open, as the champions to order of the Imperialist-cum-Capitalist policy of the Government of Great Britain, to check all attempts by 'agitators', whether indigenous or foreign, to rouse mass consciousness in India and to make the millions of Indian peasants and workers realise the need and urgency of organising themselves. The Trades Disputes Bill aims at nipping in the bud the efficiency of Labour organisations. The measure which the Anglo-Indian Press describes as the Indian Government's war on Bolshevism, seeks to introduce a 'lettre de cachet' regime in which any non-Indian interested "in creating general unrest amongst the masses" can be forthwith "removed" at the sweet pleasure of the executive. It is not difficult to foresee that if the Central Legislature is unwise enough to pass the panicky legislation, the next attempt of the Executive will be to ask for the extension of the "Public Safety" Law to Indians also. This is the manner in which the Executive attempts to get round the inconvenience of a High Court of Judicature dealing out justice when non-Indian Labour agitators are put up before it on charges of sedition. The decision in the Spratt case made the executive look ridiculous in the eyes of the public. So the High Court, according to the proposed measure, will be deprived of the possibility of inconvenient interference with executive caprice. We need hardly remind the popular representatives in the Central Legislature that there are in the Indian Penal Code sections enough, like the notorious "Sedition" Section 124-A, and Section 153, under which the Government can take action against activity which they regard as dangerous to "authority established by law." It is their duty to see that this new proposal which is an unpardonable encroachment upon the liberty of the subject is not allowed to be put upon the Statute Book.

THE NATION'S WARNING

The huge meeting of the citizens of Bombay held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Friday is but one more testimony, as was pointed out by the President, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, to the political awakening of the people of the country and, it may be added, to their determination to fight for their rights at all cost. That it was not going to be an easy fight and that it was useless to expect any help from British politicians or the British public was made abundantly clear by the distinguished speakers at the meeting. They all developed the points they had briefly suggested in the press interviews they had given a little before the meeting. The speakers were all unanimous in their opinion that the British people of all parties were utterly indifferent and even hostile to India's political aspirations. Mr. S. Iyengar pointed out amidst jeering laughter that the recent much-boosted offer by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald of Dominion Status to India was only part of a tea party gossip. With withering sarcasm Mr. Shanmukham Chetty observed that the chances of Britain's gift of Swaraj to India were about as bright to-day as when Queen Victoria issued her proclamation. Both these speakers agree that it is futile to carry on political propaganda in England on behalf of India, at present at any rate.

The true reply to England's indifference towards India was given by Mrs. Besant when she observed that "India would be free not by England's gift but by her own strength and will to be free". Mrs. Besant's speech at the meeting was, indeed, one of surpassing earnestness and deserves to be taken to heart by every Indian. Indignant at the sublime struggle in Bardoli being deliberately concealed from or misrepresented by the British, Mrs. Besant remarked that, though the struggle might be ignored by England, "it had made a conquest for the nation". "The people of Badoli," she said, "have shown an example of what Indians can do when they have a will to do it." She asked the people to "welcome the Commission with a thorough boycott" but added that the time had now come to emphasise especially the positive side of boycott in the shape of the formulation of the Swaraj Constitution and its endorsement at public meetings in every town and even in villages. The following words of Mrs. Besant deserve to be engraved on the tablet of one's mind and heart: "Suppose the Commission makes recommendations on the basis of which Parliament prepares a new Constitution. It is your duty to boycott this Constitution. They will have to find people who will work that Constitution. One who comes forward to work this Constitution will be a traitor to his Motherland. I will say in conclusion that I prefer the chaos in China to the apathy in India."

These words are at once an inspired appeal to Indians and a warning to Britain. The warning is that the days of British domination in India are doomed. It is significant that similar warnings are being fast administered to the British by persons who are in no sense hostile to the British connection. In his comments on the Nehru Committee's report, Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas observes that the report puts the British on their trial. Putting it as mildly as possible, he says that if Dominion Status is delayed beyond reason it "might impair harmonious growth under which legitimately British interests would be fully secured". He warns the European commercial inerests especially against "alienating Indian opinion by putting forward proposals for capitulations in the economic sphere", which, he rightly says, "would make political freedom a mockery". Sir Phiroze Sethna also warns all those British politicians who misrepresent the Nehru Committee's report that such misrepresentation would only "weaken the links that bind the Empire." Mrs. Besant is more outspoken on this point, and rightly so. She says in her interview to the "Chronicle" that while she would prefer full Dominion Status as the next immediate step to breaking away from England, "even breaking away would be better than the present condition, which was fatal". But, as Sir Purshottamdas says, it is England that is on her trial. She has to choose between Dominion Status for India or Independence.

TRADE DISPUTE BILL.

THE MOST ANTI-LABOUR PIECE OF LIGISLATION

(BY B. F. BRADLEY, AMALGAMATED ENGINEERING UNON, LONDON.)

The most anti-working-class piece of legislation that has ever been thought of in India is to be brought before the next session of the Legislative Assembly in September.

The text of the bill shows clearly that the recent clamour of the financier, Chambers of Comerce, etc., about the Labour unrest in India to-day has had its effect and produced this bill. Like the ostrich those who control industry here to-day are burying their head in the sand and do not want, or refuse to examine the position to find out what is the real cause of labour unrest, but they must be given to understand that the passing of a bill of this character will not do away with that which causes labour unrest, neither will it be able to perpetuate slave conditions.

The bill talks of setting up new machinery for the solution of industrial disputes, lock-outs by the employer, etc. by boards of conciliation, all of which is a cloak to hide the real nature of the bill which compares very well with the anti-trade union bill that was passed to amend the Trade Union Act of Great Britain after the General Strike of 1926, and whose real nature is that it is calculated to take away the right and power of the workers to defend their conditions or to fight for better.

TRADE UNION ACT OF 1926.

The Trade Union movement of India is in its infancy, struggling to develop and become an instrument that will function in the interest of the workers. Helped by the Trade Union Act of 1926 it was developing alright, but the Trade Union Act of 1926 was not meant for the use of the workers. The capitalist thought that by a legal trade union movement in India with some passive philanthropic individuals at the head to lead the workers some measure of control could be maintained over the growing unrest that was taking place with the workers throughout India. To some degree the capitalists have been successful. In the past strikes used to take place of workers who had grievances. If there was no Trade Union or nobody who was prepared to step in to give a lead to the workers the employer found he had nobody to approach with whom he could negotiate a settlement. The result was that the strike was usually a long drawn out struggle until the workers were starved back to work. This caused heavy financial loss and delay to the employer and made some machinery necessary in their interest. Unfortunately the trade union movement has not developed sufficiently. Many of the existing trade unions came into being as a result of a dispute between employer and worker which caused some one to step in to bring about a

(Continued on Page 10.)

LATE RT. HON. SYED AMEER ALI.

AN APPRECIATION.

(BY S. KHUDA BUKHSH, CALCUTTA.)

A great career has ended. In the death of Mr. Ameer Ali the Islamic world mourns the loss of one of her foremost scholars and one of her brightest literary ornaments. Without an ancient lineage; without a powerful sponsor; without those fortuitous circumstances which improve or brighten the prospects of mediocrities Mr. Ameer Ali mounted to power and fame by sheer dint of unwearying industry and untiring efforts. I had the privilege of knowing him for more than a quarter of a century and the more I knew him the more I admired his passion for work. He was a model student, jealous of his time and always anxious to make the most of it. It was his intense passion for study which made him unpopular here during the years he held his appointment as judge. His "Diwan-i-Am" was usually kept closed with iron bars; admission was difficult and was reckoned a privilege and the only time when the great judge was visible to the public—apart from court hours—was when, after sunset, he took his constitutional in the Red Road. He walked alone and walked briskly, apparently lost in thought. Like Addison's walk at Oxford the Red Road should have been christened "Ameer Ali's walk" for we were as sure of finding him there at the appointed hour as we were of the mid-day sun.

A LEADER OF THOUGHT.

His co-religionists saw very little of him in Calcutta, but from his work-shop at Harrington Street he fought their battles and through the Central Mohamedan Association voiced their hopes, ventilated their grievances, displayed and demonstrated his influence. His activities in England in the interests of the Turks and his slumbering kinsmen in India are but too well-known to require a recital here.

To the last he remained a doughty champion of Islam. Never did his zeal faint or flag. But by nature and habit he was more a leader of thought than a leader of men. It was the closet not the forum that appealed or attracted him. He delivered counsel, administered admonition, threatened the wrong-doer, took the delinquent to task, warned Europe of its insidious designs and sharp practices against Muslims and infused courage and fortitude into the fainting hearts of his co-religionists—he did all this and with the great dexterity and consummate skill of a trained artist but the 'profanum vulgus' he abhorred and from their touch he shrank back with loathing and impatience.

THE SPIRIT OF ISLAM.

These things were, indeed, excellent in their own way but not for these things will Mr. Ameer Ali be remembered or his memory cherished by the succeeding generations.

His legal work, possibly, will be superseded. His judgments, unlike those of Mr. Justice Mahmud, may not edify or enlighten; his political utterances may not endure or instruct; his "History of the Saracens" may not retain its position or hold its own against later publications, but his "Spirit of Islam" is a work of unsurpassed excellence and enduring renown. It is epoch-making. It is, indeed, the finest piece of special pleading in the English language. It is a triumphant vindication of Islam. It has its fault, but we must overlook them. The good points by far outweigh the bad ones. There Mr. Ameer Ali stands out as an advocate of brilliant parts and shining skill—emphasising where emphasis is due; comparing, contrasting Islam with the other religious systems of the world; bringing out its excellence in language of incomparable force; condoning, palliating, justifying its very errors and lapses filled with the unquenchable ardour of an enthusiast and swayed by an all-conquering love of his subject.

Who can read this book without applauding Mr. Ameer Ali's fire, fervour, faith and boldness? Who can fail to be impressed by his sparkling narrative and vigorous eloquence?

Beginning with the Prophet it ranges over the entire Literary and Spiritual History of Islam. The character of the Prophet is drawn with a masterly hand and the union in him of the temporal and spiritual power is defended and justified with amazing skill and wisdom. His steadfastness in adversity, his restraint in success, his forbearance, his generosity, his forgiveness, his humility, his justice, his loving care, his world-embracing toleration are brought out and dwelt upon in language of sustained eloquence. No less brilliant are those chapters where Mr. Ameer Ali unfolds the history of Islamic arts and sciences. They fill us with wonder and admiration for a civilization which combined immense material progress with equally immense intellectual output of a high order. It was this civilization which kept alive the torch of culture amidst the encircling gloom of the Middle Ages. And this aspect of Islamic History is treated by Mr. Ameer Ali with a wealth of learning and a breadth of vision, hitherto unexcelled.

Mr. Ameer Ali was a pioneer in the realm of Indian culture.

True, strikingly inferior to Syed Ahmed in sheer weight of learning; true, miles and miles behind Shibli in depth and solidity of research—Mr. Ameer Ali was yet a stylist of distinction and a master of stern historical method. And we must set this down to his European training. In his work there is order, method, continuity, a sureness of touch, a sense of human kinship, a broad and broadening outlook and a style at once vital, vigorous, full of adorable grace and charm. Whatever else may live or die—his "Spirit of Islam" will never cease to hold an honoured place in the Library of Islamic Learning.

Notes of the Day

Peace In Three Brief Clauses.

To-day is the great day when at Paris Mr. Kellogg ushers in an era of international peace by requesting fourteen Powers to sign his Pact consisting of three brief clauses. The representatives of these Powers will solemnly agree on behalf of their Governments that "they are persuaded that the time has come when a frank renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy should be made so that the existing peaceful and friendly relations may be perpetuated." This is all very solemn and imposing and the Pact will be presented to the consideration of all other Powers in the world, forty-seven in number and they will be invited to adhere to it. Let it be noted that Japan is the only Power in the East invited to be amongst the original fourteen and the other Eastern nations have been considered to be of only secondary importance. As for India Lord Cushenden "represents" her!

Lesson To India.

As for India, the lesson of all these peace talks should not be lost upon her. All the time that America and Great Britain have been exchanging notes discussing reservations and "regional difficulties," France has been busy impressing upon Britain the necessity of not interfering with her land armaments and Britain has been impressing upon France the "importance to the world's peace" of keeping the subject of British naval reduction out of the orbit of discussions at Geneva in regard to general disarmament. The two Allies of the great war talk of peace but are busy perfecting the mechanism of war. President Coolidge also assured the American electors, soon to be busy with the choice of his successor, that America must have ready a Navy proportionate to the needs of defence. This is a very vague and very menacing phrase which goes to prove that none of the three great Powers is sincere about reduction of armaments. This means for India no escape from further inroads upon her revenues by the military Moloch.

Watch Sambhar!

Public attention deserves to be very specially directed to the proceedings of the Public Accounts Committee now in session at Simla. We have repeatedly commented upon the wastefulness in expenditure in a number of Government departments, a wastefulness disclosed prominently and brought to the attention of members of the Central Legislature only through the rigid scrutiny of accounts by the office of the Auditor-General. It will be noticed that during the session of the Legislature the vagaries of various departments can only be pointed out through searching interpellations, the replies to which are generally couched in such a manner as to mislead or to discourage the member athirst for information. It is only during the sittings of the Public Accounts Committee that these matters are scrutinized at length and the enquiry into the financial aspects of the Sambhar Electrification Scheme by that body which induced it to recommend to Government that the "strictest control should be exercised over all the expenditure" should be a reminder to the non-official elements in the Central Legislature to be watchful not to allow another Back Bay Folly to develop in North India.

Sastri College at Durban.

The Administrator of Natal in laying the foundation-stone of the Indian Training College and High School buildings at Durban on Saturday declared that the Government of Natal would regard the College as a trust and foster it. This is an encouraging announcement and if it indicates, as we hope it does, a revision in the outlook of the one Province in the South African Union where the hostility amongst the Europeans towards the claim of the Indian community for just and fair treatment is still the most pronounced and bitterest, it presages an era of better understanding between Indians and South African Whites in the Union. The Indian College has been happily named Sastri College. India's most distinguished ambassador abroad could have wished for no better recognition of his labours for the promotion of his countrymen's welfare in Natal.

A Thought For The Day.

"The politicals are a Greek chorus in our popular burlesque, 'Empire.' The Foreign Secretary is the prompter. The company is composed of Nawabs and Rajahs (with the Duke of Buckingham as a "super.") Lord Meredith is the scene shifter; Sir John, the manager. The Secretary of State with his Council is in the stage-box; the House of Commons in the stalls; the London Press in the gallery, the East Indian Association, Exeter Hall, Professor Haweett, Mr. Hyndman and the criminal generally in the pit, while those naughty little Scotch boys the shock-headed Duke and Monty Duff who once tried to turn down the lights, pervade the house with policeman on the horizon."

—"21 Days in India" by George Aberigh-Mackay (1902, Chapter on Pol. Agents).

WILL LUCKNOW BRING LUCK NOW?

GENERAL SUPPORT TO NEHRU REPORT

ALL-PARTIES' LEADERS MUSTER STRONG

PATRIOTISM UNDER TRIAL

LUCKNOW, Aug. 26.

The atmosphere prevailing in Lucknow to-day is reminiscent of twelve years ago when the famous Lucknow Pact sponsored by the Maharaja of Mahmudabad was accepted with general consent by all parties. With the arrival of Pandit Motilal Nehru, Bhai Parmanand, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, and Lala Lajpat Rai added impetus has been given to inter-party conferences and exchanges of views. The Maharaja of Mahmudabad who took a prominent part in the last Hindu-Muslim Pact is taking the leading part again. Indeed he has put up most of the representatives in his own houses.

The whole of this morning was utilised by leaders of all groups for mutual discussion. It seems the top leaders are unanimous in the general approval of the report and are understood to have imposed upon themselves the difficult task of bringing their respective parties round towards general agreement. Towards the evening the leaders except those belonging to the Congress school withdrew to their camps apparently with a view to reconcile the extreme Hindu and Muslim wings.

The Hindu Mahasabha has fixed a preliminary meeting for five this afternoon, but since Dr. Moonje, the President, is not arriving till to-morrow and some other prominent members of the Sabha such as Sir Sankaran Nair and Pandit Malaviya are not here no decisions will be arrived at before to-morrow evening.

Meanwhile the President of the Hindu Sabha at Dera Ismail Khan has wired to the Secretary of the Sabha strongly protesting against the Nehru Committee's Report which he characterises as a betrayal of the Frontier Hindus to the fanatic Pathans. He adds, "the Reforms Scheme is neither workable nor beneficial to the Hindus of the Frontier. Owing to their peculiar condition, geographical, political and financial, it will prove disastrous to good Government and highly prejudicial to all-India interests. Please appeal to the Mahasabha to reject it and plead our cause at the All-Parties' Conference. Do not agree to the proposal without hearing the case of the Frontier Hindus."

The situation so far as the Mahasabha is concerned is still more agravated by the Sind representatives who, headed by Dr. Choithram and Professor Chablana, have wired to the Secretary appealing to the Working Committee of the Sabha to oppose the Separation of Sind. Nine Hindu Sabha representatives are arriving to-day from Sind.

It is understood that Doctor Ansari and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad are exercising the utmost personal influence to pacify extreme Moslem opinion in the Central Khilafat Committee. It is stated that a section of it is determined to demand one-third of the seats in the Central Legislature, majority rights in the Punjab and Bengal and submission officially of demands relating to Sind and the Frontier Province to the Simon Commission. Doctor Ansari, however, stated that he was sure of satisfactory results. The general opinion is that support to the Nehru Report will be forthcoming from practically all parties with certain reservations.—A. P.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO LUCKNOW

MADRAS, Aug. 25.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer has left for Lucknow in connection with the All-Parties Conference.—A. P.

U. P. LIBERAT'S REPRESENTATIVES

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 26.

The United Provinces Liberal Association has passed a resolution recording their sense of great appreciation of the report of the All-Parties' Conference Committee and according their general approval to the Nehru Committee's recommendations. The Association has elected among others Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru, to represent it at the Lucknow Conference.—A. P.

PUNJAB HINDUS RALLYING ROUND NEHRU REPORT

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

Lala Lajpatrai has left for Lucknow to attend the All-Parties' Conference. Before leaving, he stated that Lala Keshoram, a Hindu leader of Amritsar, and member of the Punjab Legislative Council has joined him and other leaders support the principles of the Nehru Report. Lalaji added that advices he was receiving from Hindu leaders in the Punjab indicated that the Nehru Report was being supported with recommendations for minor changes. Some leaders, however, objected to the separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency.—A. P.

GOTO CONFERENCE TO BLESS AND NOT TO BREAK

MR. RANGA IYER'S ADVICE TO DELEGATES

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

Mr. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A., who was to have gone to Lucknow is unable to go. Expressing his views he dissents from the opinion expressed by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and says, "It would be a tragedy if delegates at Lucknow yield to the temptation of indulging in the luxury of excessive idealism and criticism. Nothing is more easy than to ridicule with criticism a compromise scheme. The obvious duty, therefore, of delegates is to pocket their predilections for the sake of the greatest possible unity and compromise. The Conference must ignore irreconcilables, whether Hindus or Muslims. Even as old extremists and moderates united at Lucknow on the Congress League Scheme a decade ago, let the All-Parties' Conference unite on the present Dominion Home Rule and concentrate public attention in India and England on the immediate objective. Let, therefore, delegates to the Conference bless and not break the compromise report.—A. P.

KHILAFATISTS IN CONCLAVE.

NEHRU REPORT IN URDU FOR MOULVIS.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 25.

The Central Khilafat Committee met this evening in Feranghi Mahal to consider the Nehru Report. More than 50 Khilafatists were present including Dr. Ansari, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Shuaib Qureshi and Maulana Zafarali. It was pointed out that translated copies of the Nehru Report had not been made available by the All-Parties' Conference. Before discussion Dr. Ansari explained in Urdu the important points, particularly those relating to the reservation of seats, franchise, and minority rights. The proceedings are being held strictly in camera. It is understood that to-night's meeting will be devoted principally to the explanation in vernacular for the benefit of Moulvis and general discussion will begin to-morrow.—A. P.

U. P. MUSLIMS AND NEHRU REPORT

OPPOSITION BEING ORGANISED

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 24.

Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan, M.L.C., in reply to various critizens of his opinion of the Nehru Report writes that his views were confined to the portion of the report dealing with the communal probles. He acknowledges the ability of the members of the Nehru Committee and admits that the discussion of sme problems is lucid, clear and moderate, but Dr. Khan repeats that U. P. Muslims cannot and will not accept the recommendatjons of the Committee and they will have nothing to do with the parts dealing with the communal problem. To give definite and practical shape to Muslim opposition, he adds, their committee which consists of a majority of the Legislative Councillors have issued a manifesto in the vernacular under the signature of Mr. Zahur Ahmad, M.L.C., Secretary of the Committee, and several thousands of it are being distributed throughout the province. The manifesto strongly advises Muslims to abstain from giving any support to the recommendations of the Nehru Committee and displays in parallel columns their own proposals for safeguarding the rights of Muslims and compares them with those of the Nehru Committee. It insists on the maintenance of the Lucknow Pact so far as Muslims are concerned and enjoins an organised propaganda against the Nehru Recommendations.—A. P.

BEGGING FOR NEHRU REPORT

SIR JOHN SIMON'S CABLE

According to Our Simla correspondent Sir J. Simon cabled to the Government of India asking for copies of the Nehru Committee's report, evidently to grasp the Indian view point with regard to the future constitution for India. Sir J. Simon's shrewdness has made him realise the value of the important document.

—("Hindustan Times.")

THE ALL PARTIES CONFERENCE

AN APPEAL TO LEADERS

(BY BHARATA.)

The All-Parties' Conference will be meeting at Lucknow on Tuesday. The main business before the Conference is the consideration of the Nehru Report and the report of the Purushottamdas Committee on the financial aspect of the separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency. The demand for the reconstituting of Sind as a separate province is not of recent origin. It did not begin with the famous Delhi lim proposals, nor was this considered to be any communal at all when the question was first made a plank in political agitation in Sind itself scarcely a decade ago. Then the most ardent supporters of the separation were stalwart Hindu politicians some of whom, unfortunately, are to-day its most militant oppositionists. But a dispassionate consideration of the various aspects of the question should convince every unprejudiced mind that Sind cannot have that uniform and orderly progress both politically and educationally unless its people have a more potent way of guiding their own destiny than they at present possess. Both enethnically and linguistically Sind is an entity in itself. Neither culturally nor geographically has it any affinity with the Presidency to which it is bound by a mere historical accident. It is not my purpose to go into the question at present, but to point out the divergent views taken by two committees appointed by the same authority might endanger the political optimism which sways the country since the publication of the Nehru Committee's report. While on the one hand, the Nehru Committee has produced a comprehensive report comprising all the knotty problems which threaten the political outlook and has met with substantially satisfactory response from all parts of the country, it is to be regretted that the Sind Committee should have produced a report which will be pounced upon by communalists as the best opportunity to wreck all attepmts at national unity and concerted political action for the common weal of the nation.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS.

On what financial premises the Purushottamdas Commitee bases its conclusion, that the 'status quo, should be maintained is not vouchsafed to the public. It is not even certain whether this Committee's report was supplied to the Nehru Committee in time for it to weigh its recommendation that Sind should be separated. Perhaps, the present financial statistics may not warrant the constitution of Sind into a separate administrative province, but he should be sadly mistaken who would shut his eyes to the schemes that are working and are under consideration which when fully operated upon, are bound to accelerate the financial independence of Sind. It would at the same time be too presumptuous for a layman, like the present writer to suppose that such financial experts as Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas and his colleagues of the Committee would ignore this question. But as a professor, a strong anti-separationist to boot, told the present writer some time back the completion of the Sukkur Barrage scheme is bound substantially to enhance the finances of Sind. The other factors under operation are even of far more significance. The progress of civil aviation is one such as cannot be stifled. The central aerodrome is to be established in Karachi. The Port of Karachi is also attracting greater attention and with the establishment of the aerodrome Karachi will occupy a position which may even be one of envy for Bombay. With a flourishing port, immense natural resources, its key position, the irrigational facilities that the Sukkur Barrage would afford—all these should weight with the authorities that-be before they hazard an opinion antagonistic to the demand of a large majority of the population of Sind itself. Even on the present scale the financial position of Sind will compare favourably with Assam, and if Assam could enjoy the benefit of its own provincial legislature, why Sind should be denied this is something which baffles understanding

BE NOT TRAITORS.

These apart, should this one question be the pivot of Indian Swaraj? Should the problem of Indian Freedom hinge on the question of separation or non-separation of Sind? It would indeed be a sad day when the fundamental principles underlying the Swaraj move-

(Continued on next page.)

MR IYENGAR'S HOME-COMING

MADRAS GIVES ROUSING RECEPTION

"COME BACK WITH GREATER LOVE FOR INDIA"

MADRAS, Aug. 26.

Rousing public reception was accorded to Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar on his return to Madras this morning from his European tour. A large crowd assembled at the Central Station to welcome him. On alighting he was profusely garlanded and was presented with an address on behalf of the citizens of Madras which was read by Swami Venkatachalam Chetty, Leader of the Congresse Council Party.

The address eulogised the services of Mr. Iyengar to the country and his single-minded patriotism and hoped that the wide knowledge and experience he had gained from the countries politically more advanced than India would be utilised in solving the social, economic and political problems of the country.

STEM TIDE OF REACTION.

Mr. Iyengar replying declared he had come back with greater love for the country and assured the gathering that he would devote himself to the establishment of communal harmony. He believed that people would unite and stem the tide of reaction and consolidate the national force for making the boycott of the Simon Commission effective.

RECEPTION TO MR. CHETTY.

Mr. R. K. Shunmukham Chetty, M.L.A., who arrived by the same train also received a cordial welcome. Shortly after his arrival the students of Madras presented him with an address at the Gokhale Hall. Replying to the address Mr. Chetty welcomed the students' interest in politics and saw in the Youth Movement immense potentialities for the good of the country.

Referring to the International Labour Conference Mr. Chetty paid a high tribute to Sir Atul Chatterjee who, he said, had not only won the admiration of the nations assembled at Geneva but also raised the position of India in the estimation of the world.—A. P.

ALBANIA'S BID FOR MONARCHY

PROCLAMATION OF KING NOT-YET

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Tirana.—The proclamation of Ahmed Zogu as King which was fully expected. Yesterday did not occur. The National Assembly reassembled elected its President and adjourned till Monday.—Reuter.

Reuter's Tirana (Albania) Message of 21st instant that a mass meeting adopted a resolution in favour of manarchy and offered the Crown to the President, Ahmed Bey Xogu. Similar meetings were held through the country.

GERMANY AND EGYPT

DR. STRESEMANN'S PROJECTED V ISIT

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Paris.—"Geuvres" Berlin Correspondent says that after signing the Kellog Pact in Paris, Dr. Stresemann is likely to visit Egypt.—Reuter.

ITALO-YUGO-SLAV RALATIONS

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Rome.—Government is satisfied with the reply from the Government of Yugo-Slavia regarding Italy's protests in connection with the incidents at Spalato and Sebenico, and considers the matter as closed.—Reuter.

MADRAS GOVT'S EXCISE POLICY

MR. SATYAMURTHI'S MOTION DISALLOWED

MADRAS, Aug. 25.

Mr. Satyamurthi has received a letter from the Secretary to the Legislative Council disallowing his motion expressing the Council's displeasure regarding the excise policy of the ministers and recommending introduction of the total prohibition in two districts immediately with a view to give effect to the resolution of the House for the introduction of total prohibition within the period of twenty years on the ground that the first part of the motion being disapproval of the ministers' policy in a particular respect he should take the President's consent, and that the other part is identical with an amendment previously discussed and hence could not be moved within one year.—A.P.

London Aug. 26.—Mr. John Scott Chief Secretary, Tanganyika Territory, has been selected for the appointment as Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, in succession to Sir Hayes Marriott on his retirement, and Mr. Douglas James Jardine, Deputy Chief Secretary Tanganyika Territory, has been selected for the appointment as Chief Secretary.—Reuter.

WOMEN IN HINDU LAW

How English Judges Have Played into the Hands of Orthodoxy.

REVERT TO PURITY OF VEDIC TIMES

MR. JAYAKAR'S POWERFUL PLEA FOR RATIONALISM

An interesting and learned lecture was delivered on "Women in Hindu Law" by Mr. M. R. Jayakar under the auspices of the Brahman Sabha on Thursday. Mr. Jayakar in the course of his lecture said:—

The theme of my lecture to-day is "Women in Hindu Law." It is intended to be a sequel to my yesterday's lecture, in the course of which I briefly described the present position of women before marriage and during coverture. I shall confine myself to-day to a brief statement of women's power of acquiring and holding property, as it has varied from time to time in Hindu Law. I shall also refer to the status which they occupied as daughters, wives or widows. Curious as it may seem, the Aryan immigrant in India developed his best institutions in the free and pure latitudes in which he lived in Vedic times, and the student of the Vedic period finds scattered from place to place, evidence that women occupied a very elevated place in society in those times. Marriage does not appear to have been compulsory in those days and women could remain unmarried, possibly devoting their lives to learning and philanthropy. In one of the texts of Rig-Ved maidens are referred to "who have grown old in their father's house claiming a share." One of the verses which is repeated even now at every high caste marriage ceremony by the Hindu husband, takes the form of a troth or vow by him in reply to an injunction by the father of the bride in the following terms:—"You should not prevent my daughter. . .. from acquiring wealth. . . . . ." The bridegroom replies:—"I will not so prevent her." There are instances on record of women having been authors of Vedic teachings and of holding open discussions with learned men in the courts of enlightened kings, and it is clear beyond doubt that women who remained unmarried all their lives took their place side by side with men owing to the respect they enjoyed.

BEST GIFT OF THE GODS.

The wife was regarded, according to one Vedic poet, as the best gift of the gods "for the purpose of domestic happiness." The gods were invited to unite the husband and the wife, and some gods were peculiar favourites for the purpose of mating the husband to the maiden of "well developed and attained age." It was the usual form of Vedic benediction pronounced on the bride starting for her husband's house. The father said:—"Be the ruler of thy father-in-law, of thy mother-in-law and also of thy sister-in-law and brothers-in-law." The capacity to manage and govern the house was regarded as a necessary requisite of domestic happiness. The bride was grown up and a well-developed maiden. The rituals then prescribed and even observed up to now point to the very high age at which women were married. In one of the verses in the Rig-Ved the grown-up wife is referred to as

Unveilng to her lord with conscious pride
Beauties which as he gazes lovingly
Seem fresher, fairer, each successful morn.

The proprietary rights of the wife apart from the husband were recognized widely, so much indeed that the husband could not make a gift even to the gods without the wife's consent. Women often remarried. One funeral hymn says, addressing a widow who had just lost her husband and was full of grief:—"Rise, woman, thou art lying by the side of one whose life is gone. Come to the world of living away from him, thy husband that is dead, and become again the wife of him who is willing to take thee by the hand and marry thee." Such was the condition of women in the Vedic period of Hindu Law spread over several centuries.

A MISQUOTED TEXT.

Their descent began at a later period, apparently at a time when, owing to the migration of the community to lower plains it was brought into conflict with inferior aboriginal races. Under the militant necessities consequent on such an environment, males acquired an artificial importance. Every male that the family could put forward was an asset in the fight. In place of the benediction cited above requiring women to rule their relatives, came another where the outgoing bride was asked to beget sons (and not daughters). Every son added to the house was a protection in the conflict. The preference of distant male agnates over near female relatives, which is to-day the distinguishing feature of the Hindu Law in many parts of India, is also to be traced to the same period. The rule that every 'sapinda' up to the remotest degree should be exhausted before the nearest 'asapinda' can come in in the order of succession, is a relic of these times. Polygamy and 'niyoga' entered into the Aryan system of life. Different kinds of marriages were incorporated in the Aryan civilisation, which were in vogue amongst inferior races. Women ceased to take part in sacrificial sessions. They ceased to receive portions of the 'Soma' juice distributed on such occasions. These, in more ancient times, were annual assemblages for the display and development of learning. Later on a wag took hold of a text in a book on Vedic rituals which says that women should not be given a portion of the 'Soma' juice ('adya') distributed at such sacrifices, because they have no capacity for valour, and made it the basis of a total exclusion of women from all rights of inheritance. He punned on the word "adya" (portion). In its proper context it meant a portion of the Soma juice. Out of its context the wag utilised it as if it meant a portion of the inheritance. He thus perpetrated a joke which has to this day deprived women of their rights of inheritance. This text has been the chief impediment in the recognition of women's rights, and in more recent times the Privy Council have based some of their retrograde decisions upon the implications of this misquoted text.

REFORMS OF MANU AND YAJNYAVALKYA.

Many reformers came to light at the end of this period of darkness, which covered nearly 1,500 years. The best of them all, and yet the worst, was Manu, in whose writings one finds a violent conflict between the noble relies of the Vedic period and the popular doctrines of his time. He and another sage called Katyayana once more resuscitated the power and capacity of women to hold and acquire property. They began cautiously in reviving the old doctrines and laid the foundations of women's proprietary rights round acquisitions which, owing to the peculiar nature of the occasion when they were made or the person from whom they proceeded, could be safely regarded as women's special peculium. Manu allowed women's property only in six kinds of acquisitions: that which was acquired by her before the bridal fire or at the time of the bridal procession, or under the influence of affection, or from her brother, father or mother. Even the degenerate times in which he struggled for the assertion of women's rights, could not deny women's proprietary rights over such property. Manu apparently worked on the lines of least resistance. This process went on increasing from time to time until the law-giver called Yajnyavalkya came on the scene. He very ingeniously after enumerating all the forms of female property which had come into vogue at his time, quietly steped in, as if it was merely an explotive to complete the metre, the word "adya," which means "other acquisitions of a like character." He thereby opened the widest door for all kinds of property to come in.

THE MITAKSHARA AND STRIDHAN.

The Mitakshara, in the eleventh century, took advantage of this brief explotive "adya" and interpreted it to the fullest extent, so as to include, as women's peculium, all property, howsoever acquired by her, whether by "inheritance, purchase, partition, seizure or finding." Indeed, even modern women would not desire anything more than what the Mitakshara gave them. Every species of property would, under its definition, become "stridhan." That word was interpreted by the Mitakshara in a plain natural sense as every kind of property held absolutely by women and not as having any technical meaning. If the law had stood where the Mitakshara had moulded it, or even if it had been allowed to develop on the progressive lines of interpretation adopted by the later Maratha author of the Vyavahara Mayukha, there would have been no trouble at all. But in course of time rival schools arose, and especially in the earlier stages of their decisions the Privy Council, sitting at Westminster and naturally struggling under a misconception of the historic and other antecedents of the Indian people, have unconsciously played in the hands of the orthodoxy. The Englishman was not accustomed until the eighties to regard women in his own country as independently capable of acquiring or holding property. English women get this right at a very late stage. With this bias in his mind, it is not surprising that the English Judge at West-

(Continued on next page.)

ROWLATT ACT IN ECONOMIC SPHERE

BLOW TO TRADE UNIONISM

WORKERS AND PEASANTS' PARTY ON TRADE DISPUTES BILL

The Workers and Peasants' Party has issued the following manifesto regarding the proposed Trade Disputes Bill:—

The Government of India not content with the innumerable instruments they are already armed with, for suppressing even the most constitutional methods of the Indian people in their fight for freedom from exploitation, are planning to forge another addition to their unlimited powers. The introduction of the Trade Disputes Bill at the next session of the Imperial Legislature aims at suppressing the growing awakening amongst the masses of Indian workers and peasants who have found in the Trade Union Movement an expression against capitalist exploitation. The Trade Union movement though only in its infancy, has during the past few years rallied round its banner, the workers and peasants of India. The abject state of surrender to capitalist tyranny is being resented, and this resentment is finding expression in the spontaneous and sporadic strikes all over the country. The number of Trade Unions in the industrial centres like Bombay and Calcutta have increased in large numbers with the result that the monopoly to exploit the Indian workers, unhampered, is receiving a severe check. The representations of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and the denunciation of the Bombay Mill-owners' against Communist agitators, have brought the Government to the resene of the capitalists, who are alarmed at the growing manifestations of mass energy.

ROWLATT ACT IN ECONOMIC SPHERE.

The Trades Disputes Bill which the Government have tabled for introduction in the Legislative Assembly is a counter part of the Rowlatt Act in the economic sphere. With the drastic powers contained in the Bill for coercion the Government will be enabled to cripple the Trade Union movement making it impossible for the workers to fight their employers to obtain better living conditions, because the Government will in essence control the internal administration and the external policy of Trade Unions in India.

For instance the Bill provides that the moment the Government smells a dispute between the employer and the workers, they can appoint a semi-judicial enquiry In a fight between the employers and the workers, the result of such an enquiry will be a foregone conclusion. Hence an impartial enquiry does not exist in a 'class dispute.' By intervening at the mere "apprehension" of any dispute, the Government will check the right of the workers to strike in order to obtain better living conditions.

PENALISING STRIKES.

The Bill provides that the strikes will become illegal if resorted to without a month's notice to the employer. The Bill, of course, does not lay any restrictions on the wage-reducing propensities of the bosses. The subtle methods employers resort to, to snatch from the workers, portions from their already miserable wages, that have been brought to light in the mill strike show, if anything, how impossible it is for the workers to combat the bosses against such trickeries, as in the textile strike it took about two years for the workers to discover that their wages were being systematically reduced and the talk of a month's notice before such hypocrisy, will be sheer tyranny.

As if this were not enough, resorting to strike in semi-Government institutions, such as the Railways, post and Telegraphs, is made impossible as the Government is free at any time to suppress any strike.

The penalising of strikes will be a formidable weapon in the hands of an Imperialist Government, and should be fought out. The history of the Bengal Ordinance, and the ruthless manner in which the Government utilised this machinery "should be a warning to those that may fall a prey" to the Government manouvres in getting support to this Bill. A month's imprisonment for going on strike, while it may help to prolong the strike by a month by the strikers' month's existence problem being solved, will in no way minimise the possibility of a strike: for the cause of strikes is to be found in the ruthless manner in which modern capitalism works. And since there is a chronic state of exploitation struggle against this exploitation will be a chronic feature of the age. And neither imprisonment, nor even hanging, will have any terror for the masses struggling to free themselves from capitalist tyranny.

PROTECTION TO "BLACKLEGS".

Finally, the intervention of the Government in the internal administration of the Trade Unions, strikes at the very root of this movement of the workers. The protection that the Bill gives to 'blacklegs', will in future reduce the Trade Unions to be mere agencies of the Government and the employers. The fundamental right of an organisation to freedom from interference in its internal administration being snatched away, the T. U. movement cannot grow at all. By insisting that every person, who having failed to abide by the decision of a trade union, if dismissed from its membership shall be liable to be restored to membership by the force of this Bill, the Trade Unions in future, will be honeycombed with spies and capitalist agents who will swarm the unions and sabotage their growth.

The Bill leaves no ground, therefore, for a straight fight for the workers against their exploiters. The elementary right of a Trade Union of freedom from interference in the internal administration being snatched away, as also the right to strike, the exploiter is left free to continue in his ruthless job. For any strike can be interpreted as coercing the Government or the community.

Protests from all over the country must be against this Bill being passed, in the shape of mass demonstrations, and also an agitation should be carried on for a Country-wide General strike, to force the rescinding of this Bill as also to obtain an eight hour day, minimum living wage, better housing conditions etc., for the workers, and show the Government that the masses will not tolerate any such repression in future.

THE ALL PARTIES CONFERENCE

(Continued from previous page.)

ment is to rest upon the obstinacy of one or obduracy of another community, and above all, it should indeed be a sorry exhibition of bankruptcy of statesmanship if on this issue the whole edifice of free India, so delicately planned out by mature brains and ardent stalvart patriots under the coura-geous lead of Dr. Ansari, Pt. Motilal Nehru, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Ali Imam and others, should crumble and the sons of bondaged Mother India all branded as traitors to their mother and their faith.

AN APPEAL.

Indeed all, all eyes will be turned towards Lucknow, the Lucknow which cemented the communal bickerings and political division 12 years ago which ushered in an era of hope and confidence, which brought peace out of chaos. Will the same Lucknow give the luck now to the country by raising the nation from the turmoil and confusion, strife and distrust and lead on to victory? Will those architects of the nation who will be meeting there from all parts of the country, recall the days of 1916 when the historic session of the Congress killed the partisan spirit of a decade in a week's time. Whatever be the differences of opinion, each party or sect might have, whatever an individual might think, whatever,—we repeat,—be the divergence of opinion, let them think of the nation as a whole, the nation of Hindus, Mussalmans, Sikhs, Parsis, Christians and Jews, of Workers and Peasants, of Employers and Zamindars, and other "interests", and it will not be impossible to come to an equitable, just and honourable decision. Let those who meet there bear fully in mind that in them is confided the fate of 300 million souls yearning for political freedom and let patriotism dominate every other consideration of community and class. Then shall we cry "Victory is ours" and "You have justified our confidence".—Amen.

EX-KAISER'S "DESIGNS FOR RESTORATION"

A GERMAN'S COMPLAINT TO DUTCH GOVERNMENT

The Socialist organ "Het Volk" publishes the following telegram from the ex-Kaiser at Doorn to Lieutenant Radi, of the Kaiser Wilhem Association:—

"I heartily thank the Kaiser Wilhelm Association for its tribute of homage on the occasion of the consecration of its banner. I recall with pride and thankfulness the deeds of arms of my Royal Bavarian Sixth Infantry Regiment, and am convinced that the self-sacrificing fighting spirit which animated my regiment in the world war will continue to be cherished and be brought into action when it is a question of freeing the German Fatherland and re-establishing it under its Kaiser and hereditary Prince. For the banner about to be consecrated I present you with a banner nail which will be sent to you separately.

(Signed) "WILHELM I. R."

In connection with this telegram Herr Friedrich Welter the plenipotentiary representative of the Republican Complaint Bureau at Berlin, who is at present paying a visit to Noor wijk-on-Sea, has so "Het Volk" is informed, addressed a letter to the Netherland's Government complaining that the former Kaiser is abusing Dutch hospitality by continuing to threaetn the stability of German and European relations by publicly voicing the designs for the restoration of the German monarchy. He therefor e calls upon the Norther'and's Government to insist that the ex-Kaiser shall desist from all such demonstrations in future.

EDUCATION OF MUSLIMS

PROGRESS HANDICAPPED BY MANY DIFFICULTIES

TASK BEFORE KATIAWAR EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

DEWAN OF JUNAGADH'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The second session of the Gujarat and Kathiawar Muslim Educational Conference was held at Rajkot on the 25th instant. Amir Sheikh Mahamadbhai Abdullabhai, Dewan Saheb of Junagadh State, presided.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Chandriker, in welcoing the delegates and members dwelt upon the brief career of a year and a half of the Muslim Education Society, under whose auspices the Gujarat and Kathiawar Muslim Educational Conference is held. It had secured the co-operation and goodwill of the principal Muslim States of Gujarat and Kathiawar and had stirred up considerable enthusiasm and aroused unusual interest among the people for education. Unlike some other Conferences, which spend almost all the donations received, in producing spectacular effects at the Conference, the first session in Ahmedabad evolved a new scheme, under which all donations, fees and gate-money received, were set apart and ear marked solely for the purpose of advaneing education among the Muslim, and the entire expenses of the Conference were met by contribution from about forty leading Muslim gentlemen, who kindly agreed to be the sponsors of the Conference movement by undertaking to defray all the expenses connected with the same. This scheme proved a unique success, and the organisers succeeded in saving a substantial amount even out of the contributions of the said sponsors. There is a balance of more than Rs. 24,000.

During the current year Rs. 3,000 were awarded as scholarships to poor and deserving Muslim students to prosecute their studies. The promoters realised that this assistance was by far too small in comparison to their needs, but with the expected increase in their funds, they trust, they would be able to extend their activities in this direction.

Concluding, said Mr. Chandriker said:

MUSLIM PARENTS' INDIFFERENCE.

"Muslim Education unfortunately at a very low ebb in Kathiawar, and I am not drawing up my imagination when I state that there are some Muslim parents in this part of the country in this twentieth century, who do not appreciate the value and importance of education. There is, I am afraid, still a large number of persons, who think that the years spent in receiving secular education bear little or no fruit. The task of bringing home the advantages of education to people of this type is indeed difficult, if not stupendous. It is a sad reflection that the followers of Prophet, who taught "Knowledge is Power" should require to be admonished on the score of their ignorance and illiteracy. It is sadder still, that the adherents of the Prophet, whose teachings made Arabia the centre of learning of the world for centuries, should belittle the benefits of education."

OBJECTS OF THE CONFERENCE.

The President in the course of his address said:—

"The objects of the Conference are too well-known to need repetition. We have met here to devise ways and means, to further the cause of Muslim Education and to accelerate its pace. The pursuit of learning is the glory of Islam. The great fame of Islam rests upon its love of knowledge and the universal brotherhood which it preaches. It enjoins compulsory education upon its adherents.

It is an axiomatic truth that education is a panacea, for all ills that society is heir to. It exalts, it ennobles, it edifies. Without education, mental or moral development is difficult if not impossible. Education is to the human mind, what polish is to any article of wood or iron. It makes more beautiful and inviting, everything it touches. It illumines the mind, broadens its outlook and widens its vision. It is the solvent of all prejudices, religious and social. Education improves and develops the powers of a man, and whatever be the sphere of his activity, he will be more useful, if his natural intelligence is re-inforced by the strength of education.

We have met here to-day to consider the question of the education of the Muslim in Kathiawar particularly, and it will not be amiss if I refer to-day to some of the disadvantages, under which, we are labouring. It is unfortunate, but true, that the Muslims in Kathiawar torn into factions. It is therefore not surprising to find discord and disunion among them, even in respect of those matters, which call for joint action and co-operation.

A SACRED INJUNCTION.

We all recall with pride, that Islam was once the fountain of learning and the spring of knowledge. Its early history has left landmarks, which even unto this day, are considered to be valuable and important guides to humanity to reach the cherished goal. The early Muslims, true to their faith, not only drank deep at this fountain, but they explored all avenues to radiate all with the light of learning. They founded schools and Madressahs, wherever they migrated and brought within easy reach of the people of vast store of profound learning. It is no exaggeration to say that, they were the pioneers of education in bygone ages. It is therefore naturally surprising that, the Muslims of the present days should be conspicuous by their backwardness in education. A screw must be loose somewhere, to account for this unnatural state of affairs and we meet here this afternoon to find out the root-causes of what is "rotten in the state of Denmark," and to do our bit to improve matters.

Let us next compare our position with that of our sister community the Hindus in the Presidency proper. The percentage of literacy among Mahomedans is 9.6 while that among the advanced classes is 16.1. Our condition is therefore worse than that of the advanced classes of the Hindu community.

ONE-SIDED EDUCATION.

There are good many Madressahs in Kathiawar known as Quaran Schools where only Quaran Sharif is taught to Muslim children. On the other hand there is a large number of Gujarati Primary Schools where the students have no opportunity of learning the Quaran Sharif. I am one of those who regard the teaching of the Quaran Sharif to Muslim boys and girls as essential, but you will all agree with me, when I say that the whole education of our boys and girls should not be confined to merely learning to read the Quaran Sharif, nor, should their education be without adequate provision for the teaching of Quaran Sharif. It is necessary, therefore, to evolve some system, under which, it would be possible to give them primary education, along with the teaching of the Quaran Sharif, so that they may not be much behind the boys and girls of the sister communities in secular education.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

The question of primary education involves the vexed question of the medium of instruction. You alll know that, the Vernacular of Kathiawar is Gujarati. You also know that, there is a great desire, among the Muslims, to learn Urdu, and to make it their Vernacular in course of time. At the present moment, the introduction of Urdu as a medium of instruction, will however, entail serious if not insuperable difficulties. The greatest difficulty is that the Muslims of Kathiawar are not ready for the change. The language used in the homes of the majority of the Muslims of Kathiawar is Gujarati, and, they do not know a word of Urdu. If their children are given education through Urdu, it will be very difficult for them, to follow the courses of study.

PAUCITY OF TRAINED TEACHERS.

The subject of Primary education reminds me of another grievance of long standing. There is a great paucity of properly trained teachers to impart education to young children in primary schools, and, any movement designed to redress the grievance, should command our whole-hearted support, and, our full co-operation.

A close survey of the field of secondary and higher education discloses facts, that are at once disappointing and disheartening. The number in the secondary schools is only about 5 per cent. of that in the Primary schools. The number in the Arts Colleges is only 1/4th per cent. of that in the Primary Schools and the number in the Professional Colleges is only about 1/10th per cent. of that in the Primary Schools. Thus the proportion of the advanced classes in the matter of secondary education is 2.61 as against 0.37 of the Mahomedans and 0.43 as against 0.08 of the latter in higher education.

IMPORTANCE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

The importance of physical culture in the education of students, should never be overlooked. No one can deny that we are deteriorating in health and strength and it is necessary to make adequate provision for the physical culture of young students attending schools and colleges. The development of body during the early years of life is an asset in after life. There can be no healthy mind, without a healthy body. The Muslims were in the past well-known for their physical prowess, but, unfortunately we find them physically declining to an appreciable extent. To remove this fast-growing evil, all sport should be encouraged and a love for games should be fostered, in the minds of young Muslims.

HOSTEL ACCOMMODATION.

This brings me to another subject viz., the provision of hostel accommodation for Muslim students. The present Memon Boarding House which we have in Rajkot has been the direct fruit of the Kathiawar Educational Conferenees held in the past. It is necessary to follow up that movement, and work assiduously for additional hostel accommodation, because as we all know, Hostel Superintendents can better mould the character of the students in their charge than teachers, who simply teach in schools. In the hostel, the Superintendents have better opportunities of teaching the students to form regular habits and cultivate character.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

The Hindus and Muslims form the main population in India, and it is a matter of deep regret, that these two communities which had been living peaceably side by side upto 1920, should have quarrelled among themselves on petty question in northern India. It is still more regretable that, this communal epidemic should have spread further south in a part of Gujarat and other parts of India. Fortunately, Kathiawar has been to a great extent entirely free from this epidemic, and I trust that the excellent relations which have been maintained uptill now between the two communities, will remain as cordial in future as they have been in the past.

I have referred to this matter in my address, because it is a subject vitally connected with education. The spread of education in every nook and corner of the province, would be the best method of keeping off the communal evil. Our schools should pay special attention to the necessity of impressing on the minds of youths, desirability of brotherly affections among the sister communities. The communal problem can be solved by education alone, because education broadens the out-look of man. It will foster the spirit of goodwill and harmony, between the two communities more than any other Agency.

WOMEN IN HINDU LAW

(Continued from previous page.)

minster, in interpreting ancient Indian texts written in a language which he did not understand and of the context of which too he was personally ignorant, adopted a position inclining more towards limited female rights than towards absolute ones.

UNNATURAL ADMINISTRATION.

In a celebrated ruling which laid down for all time that inheritance derived by women from a male in their husband's family can never become their absolute property, the Privy Council, being solely dependent upon confusing rival quotations cited on opposite sides, have actually abrogated the Mitakshara rule in favour of more ancient and doubtful texts vaguely prescribing an ascetic life for Hindu widows. The bias thus acquired by judicial decisions has unconsciously survived to the present day. The English judge in England and in India, owing to his natural caution born of his ignorance of the language and the habits of the people, has fought shy of liberal interpretations except when compelled by the clearest evidence. The whole administration has been, so far as Hindu Law is concerned, as grievously unnatural as if Japanese judges sat at Westminster in 1928 giving rulings on the domestic laws of Englishmen from Japanese translations of Bracton or Coke on Lyttleton, unconcerned with the mighty social changes which had taken place in English society since those times, but of which they had no conception owing to their isolation.

NEED FOR LEGISLATIVE REFORMS.

It is not my intention to blame individuals, but to condemn the system under which they are working. The result is that Hindu Law which has a very large resilence and power of adaptibility, has remained unresponsive to the requirements of the times in the British period. The adaptability of the Hindu Law is surprising to those who study it from this point of view. Whenever a Hindu judge of learning, insight, sympathy and knowledge has had the chance of interpreting the ancient texts, he has tried his best to bring them into accord with the growing requirements of modern society. Sir Lallubhai Shah's ruling on the validity of *anuloma* marriages can be cited as one instance. Occasionally a gifted English judge, whose natural vision or imagination has enabled him to see clearly through the darkness of texts and quotations, has lighted on a true rule, but in such cases its effect has been nullified by his ever-cautious colleagues or successors. The result is that to-day there are a large number of anomalies waiting to be set right. To depend upon judicial interpretation for doing this work would take centuries. It is necessary, therefore, that legislatin should take a hand in this work of reform. It is most urgently needed to-day in improving the position of the widow in a Hindu joint family. When the husband dies undivided, we are all aware of her miserable lot. She cannot get her husband's share if she is without male issue. The rules under which maintainence is decreed to her are unjust. They all lean in favour of her husband's coparceners. A vague sort of feeling that a Hindu widow must be an ascetic before her age and inclinations make it possible, has restrained British Indian judges from interpreting the law in a plain, natural and modern sense. Her rights of adoption have been curtailed and the beneficence of an important ruling of the Privy Council in that behalf has been limited in some provinces on the principle of 'stare decisis'. There is no reason why the wife of a separated Hindu without issue should not be allowed to take his estate absolutely. It is far more natural and human to do so than that she should enjoy a limited life estate and on her death the whole property should pass to a *sapinda* in the 14th remove, whose existence was not even known when the husband died nor even till after the widow's life terminated. The necessities of the times when this agnatic preference arose have all disappeared. Under the 'Pax Britannica' Hindu males are no more a fighting asset, and there is no need to favour them with preferential rights of succession unnatural on any rational theory of life. Yet the peculiar rule continues and receives daily interpretation and support.

DAUGHTER'S RIGHT TO INHERIT.

Again, there is no reason why all over India the daughter should not take her father's estate absolutely as she does in Bombay. The artificial distinction, unknown to the Mitakshara, of inheritace from males and inheritance from females and again of males in her husband's family or in her father's family, all these distinctions have reference to a period which had extraordinary social and military necessities no longer operative in Hindu society. The time has come when, in thorough conformity with the true spirit of Hindu Law, which is rationalism, equity and humanity, changes should be made. One such principle, for the acceptance of which the Mitakshara struggled the hardest, was nearness or propinquity according to blood relationship and not according to funeral oblations. The author of that book, one of noblest treaties known to Hindu Law, raised a storm by reversing the current of feeling and adopting a plain sensible rule of succession, namely, whoever was nearer by blood was entitled to succeed. Blood particles, he said, are the true test and not ancestors in the heavens placated by funeral balls. In a similar spirit modern changes have to be made, a spirit which will not depart from the true sentiment of the Hindu people and yet will discard all that is artificial or adventitious excrescence. A wise, natural and humane system of inheritance laws is an inevitable accompaniment of self-government. Women must have their proper place in the society which claims to govern itself. Therefore, to the Hindu people to know the true facts and thereafter to support the women's movement, is the purpose of this lecture. There must be knowledge before there is rectification. The purpose of this lecture will be amply served if it throws more light on some of the anomalies of the present-day system of Hindu Law and suggests the way of correcting the same.

SOVIET WAY FOR OUTLAWING WAR

KELLOG PACT WON'T DO

LITVINOFF'S LETTER TO DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Moscow.—M. Litvinoff has sent a letter to M. Loudon, Chairman of Preparatory Disarmament Commission, recalling Soviet's proposals for full and subsequently for partial disarmament. M. Litvinoff complains that the Commission is delaying the resumption of its labours and contends that the signing of Kellogg Pact cannot solve the problem of disarmament which alone is the real guarantee of peace and security. He asks what prevents speedy reconvocation of Disarmament Conference now that the differences between the Powers which caused the closing of the fifth session of the Conference have been composed.—Reuter.

HOW RUSSIA SOLVED COMMUNAL PROBLEM IN GEORGIA

AN OBJECT-LESSON FOR INDIA

(BY W. J. BROWN.)

No part of Russia has figured more largely in English controversy about Bolshevism than has Georgia. Not only in Capitalist newspapers, but in Labour circles, too, Georgia has figured as a classic example of the wrongness of Bolshevik principles and tactics. When in 1917 Russia as a whole passed under Bolshevik rule, Georgia remained under the control of the Mensheviks. The Mensheviks were nominally Socialists; they met with the complete approval of our English Labour leaders, and it was expected of them that they would show the world what a genuine Socialist administration, free from Bolshevism, free from dictatorship, could do.

Things did not work out quite in this way. During the four years the Mensheviks ruled, there were continual conflicts between the different races who make up the population. In these conflicts thousands of people were killed. When the South Ossinian district demanded autonomy, for example, it was denied; and troops were sent to suppress the agitation, which they did by the approved pre-Revolutionary methods. When the district of Atchasia made the same demand, a similar result followed. The theory of peaceful Socialist evolution seemed to break down badly, and finally in 1921 the people rose en masse against the Menshevik regime and installed a Soviet Government in its place which has held office ever since.

In England and throughout Europe, the disorders in Georgia and the final ejection of the Mensheviks were put down to the iniquity of Bolshevik agitators who would not leave well alone and the world was invited to witness to the unnatural perversity of "Socialists" who would not even allow a "Socialist" Government to work in peace. Because of the past which Georgia had played in English controversy, and especially of the backing given to the Menshevik, regime by English Labour leaders, I was glad to have the opportunity of seeing something of it at first hand, and forming my own impressions.

TIFLIS.

Tiflis the Capital, has a population of 285,000. It is lit by electricity. Its appearance is more French than anything. Its streets are wide; it has a first-rate system of trams; its boulevards are good; its pavements and roads are much better than those of Moscow (which is the shabbiest city I saw in Russia); and it is a city of great political and industrial importance. Included in its industries are leather factories, soap factories, woodwork factories, tobacco factories, metal works, railway repair shops, and so on.

I called first on Atoyeff, the Chairman of the Georgian Section of the Soviet Workers' Union, a short, dark haired, dark-eyed, quiet-speaking man of 40 or thereabouts. I told him of the part Georgia had played in English political controversy and asked him how he felt about it, and how he had fared during the Menshevik regime. He smiled sardonically and said that he didn't see much of the Menshevik regime. I enquired how that was. "Well, you see," he said, "they put a price of £10,000 on my head, but I value it still more highly, and kept it out of the way!" "Was it like that?" I asked. "You will hardly find a man of any position in the State or in the Trade Union movement to-day who did not carry his life in his hands then," he said. "Did you not hear in England of how, when we attempted to seize power in Baku, our 26 Commissars were taken into the hills and shot in cold blood by the Mensheviks, and with a British general looking on! Dictatorship! Of course, the present Government is a dictatorship—but it is an enlightened, humane, and tender administration compared with those devils."

"They played off the Georgians against the Armenians and both against the third race which (with the Georgians and Armenians) make up the population" he continued. "They cared nothing about the rights of natonalities. When national rights were asserted, they used all the methods of Czardom to suppress them. If you want to compare the present administration with the old, go anywhere you like and ask the people! You will find that the present Government, although a dictatorship in relation to the bourgeoisie, is a democracy in relation to the masses, and to all attempts on the part of the Mensheviks to return, has the solid backing of one masses, and of none more than the Civil Servants."

I took his advice, talked with all kinds of people, from the President downwards (including a group of Mensheviks who approached me privately), and came to the conclusion that he had in no way overstated his case. Nowhere in Russia did I find more general support for the Soviet regime than in those Republics, Georgia, Azerbajan, and Ajaristan, which had known Menshevik rule.

A MINIATURE WORLD.

To a considerable extent this is due to the Bolsheviks' success in handling just that problem in which the Mensheviks failed worst—the problem of nationalities. The Caucasian district of Russia is a medley of different nationalities. A score or more of different languages are spoken. Georgian, Turks, Jews, Armenians, Russians, Greeks—the Caucasus is a miniature world of its own so far as the number of races is concerned. Under the Czarist regime Government policy was directed to keeping these races at loggerheads one with the other. Where one nationality predominated, it would be policed and soldiered by members of another race. Pogroms were frequent, particularly amongst the Armenians, who were specially hated by the Turks. When the Turks predominated the Armenians went in fear of their lives. When the Armenians preponderated they took it out of the Turks. So with other races. The Government encouraged the divisions and sat safely—till 1917—on the lid of the volcano.

In Gandcha (in Azerbajan) there was perpetual war between Turks and Armenians. The causes of strife here were three-fold. Religious differences fostered by the Government; nationalist sentiment among the Armenians, fostered by the great Armenian movement in Turkey, quarrels over the division of watered land. When three or four Turks met an Armenian they would kill him. When three or four Armenians met a Turk they would reciprocate in kind. Sometimes, as in 1905 and 1918, this hostility would flame up into mass murder. In those years half the population of Gandcha was wiped out. So in other parts of Georgia and other Caucasian Republics.

This problem the Mensheviks failed to meet. The collapse of Czardom produced a passionate desire amongst the subject races for freedom. Had the Mensheviks met it they might have been in power now. They did not meet it. They sought to suppress it and relied upon the backing of the European Powers to save them from the Bolsheviks. The calculation was ill-founded. The cause of Nationalism became identified with the Bolshevik cause; and after a few years the Menshevikk administration collapsed in chaos and the Bolsheviks took over the direction of affairs.

Their handling of the problem of nationalities was characteristic. In Gandcha, for example, they made Turk and Armenian sit down together on a Joint Committee to divide fairly the watered land which had occasioned so many conflicts. They guaranteed religious freedom of Christian, Jew, and Mahomedan alike. They got rid of alien police forces and troops. They made Azerbajan a separate Republic. And Turk and Armenian, Christian and Mahomedan, have lived in peace ever since.

NOTHING TO QUARREL ABOUT.

So with Georgia. Georgia with the President of which Republic, I spent a very interesting hour, was split up into three sub-republics corresponding to the nationality of the three main races. In districts where the three races mingle there is a mixed Commission reflecting the three nationalities. The Georgian Central Government, in which all three races are represented, have a special mixed Commission to investigate and put right any difficulties that may still arise between the nationalities. Schools are allocated on the basis of nationality. As the President said: "There is now simply nothing for them to quarrel about. In the six years of our regime there has been no serious race conflict of any kind."

While I was in Russia Kautsky, the German Socialist leader, made a speech in which he urged that Western Europe should intervene in the Caucasus in the interests of the subject races. There was an interesting commentary on this at Baku where I attended a meeting of Civil Servants. One of the speakers (a Turk) vehemently declared: "Czardom never talked about liberty for us. The Mensheviks talked about it, but didn't give it to us. The Bolsheviks gave it to us. Kautsky will find every able-bodied member of the "subject races" here ready to handle a rifle against intervention from anywhere. It is not the "subject races", which are no longer "subject races", that he and Europe care about. It is the oil-fields of Baku." The applause from the mixed audience of half a dozen races, as the speech was interpreted into different languages, was unmistakable.

While I was in Tiflis a friend who spoke English perfectly asked if I would see a group of Mensheviks who desired to talk to me. I said that I would, and with this friend as interpreter, talked for an hour or so with them. Their chief concern was to know if I came into contact with Menshevik representatives in London or Paris. I replied that I didn't, but might do so at some time or other. In that case would I urge them to stop attempts to interfere with Georgian affairs from outside? They—my interviewers—had resisted the Bolshevik Revolution and they were confirmed anti-Bolsheviks. But it was no good blinking the fact that the Bolshevik regime had the backing of the people and attempts to conspire against the regime from outside only did harm. In short, would I, if opportunity arose, do what I could to disabuse the minds of their friends in London and Paris of the idea which they still seemed to entertain, that the administration in Georgia could be overthrown, and that the people only waited the opportunity to overthrow it? Things were quiet and stable now, and efforts to interfere from outside did no good, and only worsened the situation of the Mensevik elements still in Georgia. I mention the incident because it occurred spontaneously through a personal friend, and because of the testimony it affords of the outlook of the population of Georgia as recognised even by Menshevik elements themselves.

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PARSIS & SPECIAL MARRIAGE ACT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad to learn as one belonging to Parsi community, that some Parsi Mandals were actively engaged in convening a public meeting on Sunday last to lodge their emphatic protest against the legislative proposals of Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour which provide "inter alia" some amendments in Special Marriage Act of 1872 so as to make it applicable to Parsis which pending discussion at the ensuing sessions of the Assembly, quite in opposition to the rigid "Ashir Wad" form of ceremony prescribed by Section 3 of Parsi Matriage Act 1865, with all its solemnity and sobriety, and its creation of definite and specified mutual rights, liabilities and responsibilities which help a man to the fullest consciousness in this momentous sphere and enables him to bring his fullest individuality into play and places him beyond any reach of attraction by any transient allurements or merely sensuous impulses.

Sir, when we picture to ourselves the contemplated ethical position, in new ethics of Dr. Gour we find that in society our sexual relations are placed at the mercy of individuals alone, or to be immolated by those who are intoxicated with foolish egotism and those imbued with shortsighted humanitarianism, without any prescribed form or procedure we experience that effects of intoxication soon evaporate and we fall prey to the changing erotic attacks owing to human caprise and frailty which is not only fatal to our mental balance but destructive of human existence and detremental to our society as it arises from sexual impulses and sensous stimuli. In face of this our rigid "Asir-Wad" form prescribed by Section 3 of the said Act which outlines uncontrolled frivolity and loose passion and makes the holy institution of marriage a firm and lasting bond.

Sir, it is truly a tragical phenomenon that Sir Hari Sigh Gour is overwhelmed by his reforming spirit and by his overzealous activities is concentrating his energies on a subject which has been already dealt with by Law and supported by principles of ethics, by engrafting thereupon his own principles of new morality, instead of directing his energies into removal of certain barbarous laws existing under the cloak of custom amongst Hindus, in respect of polygamy, marriage, and Deva-Dasi institutions for purposes of uplift of the said customs and usages and for betterment of Hindu Society.—Yours, etc.,

RUSI DADACHANJI.

A RE-MARRIAGE IN BARODA

(From a Correspondent.)

BARODA, Aug. 22.

Under the auspices of the Ahala Asharam Baroda yesterday evennig re-marriage was performed of Shrimati Yashavatibehen, the daughter of R. A. Keshavala Trivedi. The bridegroom is Mr. Ramanlal Bhatt a graduate of Gujarat Vidyapitha. The couple is influential, and cultured. This marriage will be a great milestone in the way of social reform.

FOREST GRIEVANCES ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

MAJORITY NON-OFFICIAL REPORT SHELVED

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST

The following are extracts from a letter which Sir Dinshaw Petit, President of the Bombay Presidency Association, has sent a rejoinder to the Government's reply to the former's memorial in connection with the forest grievances of ryots and cultivators in the Bombay Presidency:—

My Council are glad to note your statement in paragraph I "that the conclusion arrived at by the Association that while passing orders on the report of the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, Government accepted the report signed by the official members as the main report, has no foundation in fact." My Council however beg to state in reply that the Bombay Presidency Association has arrived at no conclusion on the subject, but only "observe that the manner in which Government have published the report and taken action thereon, 'conveys the impression', that Government have in essence accepted the report signed by the official members as the main report, and the report of non-officials as one of only secondary importance." I hope you will agree that it is not the practice with Government to give precedence to minority report in publishing a Committee's report; but the Government of Bombay in publishing the report of the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, have given precedence to the report of the minority. This, coupled with the fact that the action taken on the report goes little further than the recommendations of the minority (officials') report, has necessarily given rise to the impression that the Government have regarded the minority (officials') report as of greater importance than the majority report.

My Council desire to stress the point here that what is known as the minority report is in fact the report of one official, iz, the Chief Conservator of Forests, for reasons set forth in paragraph 2 of our memorial dated 7th February, 1928.

REDUCTION OF GRAZING FEE.

Regarding the demand for the reduction of grazing fees from annas 4 to annas 2 per head of cattle, my Council do not agree with Government that "no further reduction is called for at the present time."

If the question is discussed in the light of past history, it is clear that in raising the fee from annas 2 to annas 4, Government have violated the distinct pledge given to the ryots, and that the main object of increasing the fees; namely, to keep down the number of cattle put to grazing has not been in the least realised.

AREA OF MINOR FORESTS.

My Council are unable to understand clearly what you mean when you say that the "Association's proposals regarding the minor forests for the exercise of privileges are vague." If you mean that my Council should have proposed the exact extent and definite areas of minor forests to be assigned to the exercise of privileges in each district my Council did propose for Kanara the scale of two acres of Kumki (minor forest) to one acre of wet land.

As regards the scale to be adopted in other districts, my Council would now propose that Government should appoint a Committee in each district consisting for example of the Presidents of Taluka Local Boards, President of the District Local Board, Presidents of the Taluka Development Associations, the Deputy Director of Agriculture for the Division, the Conservator of Forests for the Division and the Collector of the District to recommend a suitable scale for the district.

Your complaint that "no evidence has been adduced to show that the present policy (regarding minor forest) has been in any way prejudicial to the interests of the ryots", is not quite fair and is more in the nature of an apology for in action on the part of Government. There is ample proof of this prejudicial effect of the present Government policy, in the body of the unanimous report of the non-official members of the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee.

CASE FOR FOREST PUNCHAYETS.

My Council would beg to point out that your conclusion that the people are unfit to manage co-operative fencing societies simply because "it is not found an easy task to work them efficiently", etc., is quite incorrect. Admitting for the sake of argument that the ryots are 'unfit' to manage co-operative fencing societies, how does it follow therefrom that the Forest Punchayets if constituted would prove unfit to manage the minor forests open to the exercise of privileges? The co-operative fencing societies are started in areas quite contiguous to the forest where depredations from wild animals are most common. It is not quite easy to get the assistance in such areas of literate or otherwise qualified men to manage these societies "efficiently, honestly and harmoniously", especially as the ryots "yet continue to be illiterate." In the case of the Forest Punchayets however members thereto can be appointed from among literate landholders and zamindars, the same kind of persons in fact that now occupy the position of the member of Taluka and District Local Boards. It is very astonishing that Government should not be able to make a distinction between the illiterate cultivators connected with the management of the fencing societies and the illiterate land holding classes from among whom members to the Forest Punchayets will be recruiteed. It appears that the Secretariat is greatly out of touch with conditions in the district.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION'S SUPPORT.

My Council beg to repeat their conviction that the creation of these Forest Punchayets would surely develop a sense of responsibility among the ryots who would learn to utilise the advantages properly, economically and with an eye to the further requirements of the community. Because of the most unsympathetic treatment of the ryots by the forest officials, the ryots have been led to consider that they have no interest in the conservation of the forest. It is only when the minor forests are managed by their own represents that the cultivators would begin to realise that these forests are a property belonging in common to them all which should be utilised economically. In this connection, our Council would like to quote the opinion of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. In paragraph 230 of their report (page 270), the Commission approve of the institution of Forest Punchayets in Madras in the following terms:—

"To the Madras Government belongs the credit of a bold attempt to interest the villagers in the protection and development of such areas by investing them with the responsibility for management, which is exercised through a popularly elected Committee known as a Forest Punchayat."

The Commission record their considered opinion in the following words:—

"We consider, however, that the management by the people, for the people, of the forests close to their villages possess so many desirable features that every effort should be made to ensure its success."

DEPUTATION TO MADRAS.

In the light of this further evidence on the matter my Council would again earnestly request Government to send a deputation to Madras to see how the Forest Punchayets are working in that Presidency.

My Council would also lay stress on the point that the Government should send a deputation to Madras consisting of a Forest official, an official of the Agricultural Department and a non-official. The reason is that a forest official if alone deputed, would be unable to appreciate the system in its right perspective. As the Royal Agricultural Commission has pointed out, it is a serious defect in the present Forest officials that they have not passed an agricultural course and are incapable of appreciating that "the claims of cultivation are stronger than the claims of forest preservation." Secondly, the recommendations made should command the confidence of the people; and the Forest official, rightly or wrongly, because of his very associations is distrusted by the ryots.

NECESSITY FOR GUN LICENSES.

As regards protection of crops from the depredations of wild animals, my Council are not unaware of the steps taken by Government in this matter. In view of the fact however that these measures have not proved effective, my Council still adhere to their proposal that Government should relax the sporting rules and issue a sufficient number of gun licenses and allow the people to shoot the wild beasts in the forests." At the same time, my Council do not certainly advocate, as you seem to suggest, that these licenses should be issued indiscriminately.

I may also refer here to the co-operative fencing societies. Regarding these, our memorial has already stated that it is not an easy task to manage them efficiently and honestly. Over and above this the conclusion arrived at by the Royal Agricultural Commission on this question is quite emphatic. In paragraph 116 of their report they state that they "are of opinion that fencing can only at the best be regarded as a palliative." For this reason, the Commission recommend the grant of gun licenses on a more liberal scale as the most effective method of dealing with the damage done to crops and cattle by wild animals.

ABATEMENT OF ASSESSMENT.

In reply to our request for the abatement of assessment for cultivated areas which are particularly exposed to the depredations of wild animals, you contend that the "existing suspension and remission rules provide adequate relief in cases in which such destruction is due to causes beyond their control." Our Council may be permitted to observe that these suspension and remission rules are quite rigid and unsatisfactory and would besides require the ryots to approach Government every year with a request for relief. The aim of Government in the opinion of our Council, should be to encourage the cultivators to continue to cultivate the lands by a previous abatement of assessment.

COMMUNAL PUNISHMENT MUST GO.

Regarding the system of communal punishment our Council are as emphatic in its condemnation as when they first submitted their memorial. My Council cannot understand how such a barbarous form of punishment is still being retained and justified by Government.

Similarly in regard to the restoration of the proprietary right to the after-growth of teak trees to owners of malki lands; our Council cannot disguise their view that the wholesale confiscation of such rights by Government for no other reason than that the income therefrom, to the owners was considerable, is most unjustifiable, and cannot be defended on any ground whatsoever.

GOVERNMENT'S NEW LOAN

PROGRAMME OF 35 CRORES FULFILLED

INDIAN STATES CONSTITUTE FAIR BUYERS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

Yesterday's announcement of Controller of Currency regarding fulfilment of 35 crores of New Loan programme in its entirity has produced striking change in Clive Street circles in their outlook on gilt-edged securities, says the Financial Correspondent of the Associated Press.

Immediately following publication of the notification of the New Loan supreme depression reigned in the market, and opinion was generally held specially in Bombay that in such unpropitious condition the New Loan was foredoomed to failure. There was severe set-back in existing securities and some operations in Bombay actually offered the New Loan at discount on Calcutta market but sheered off on buyers coming out here.

NEW LOAN RECOVERS.

By the time list for New Loan opened on August 7 the acuteness of depression had passed and there was a comparatively healthier feeling and announcement that subscription for 22 crores were received on the first day had a distinctly favourable effect which was further accentuated by news that by the week-end nearly 30 crores have been received. The result was sharp recovery in old securities like 3-1/2 per cent. paper. The gain thus made tended to disappear however when it was realised that subscription of second week were somewhat leisurely contrary to expectation.

Last week closed with quiet undertone and sagging prices in giltedged market. But announcement on Wednesday that Government had secured accommodation to the full amount of 35 crores came as a pleasant surprise, especially as delay in announcement was interpreted by market as an indication that final figures are short of the total required. The fulfilment of 35 crores programme has arrested the rot caused a recovery once again in 3-1/2 per cent. paper and brought out buyers for new loan at premium of 2 to 4 annas. Transaction was actually reported up to 4 annas premium. But sellers in Calcutta were reserved and there is not much of New Loan on offer even at this premium.

It is believed that in view of the fact that fair proportion of New Loan has been taken up by Native States and by far the largest proportion by "bona-fide" investors there would be very little of speculative profit-taking. Another factor conducive to firmer conditions in Government Securities is that the payments to be made by Government to the market in next two months will be well over 20 crores made up of 11 crores by treasury bills maturities 7 to 8 crores by redemption of unconverted 5 per cent War Bonds and about 8 crores by half yearly interest payments on existing Government Securities. Local papers are unanimous in taking strong "bullish" view of the announcement.—A. P.

REHABILITATING NANDED MARKET

HYDERABAD, Aug. 25.

Mr. B. A. Collins, Director-General of Commerce and Industry and Dr. Mann, Agricultural Adviser to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, have just completed a tour in the districts of Nanded and Parbhani. It will be remembered that an attempt is being made to rehabilitate the Nanded market to parity with that of Umri and Bhainsa, by protecting the area under a Cotton Transport Act, and by making it compulsory for all the cultivators in Nanded Taluka to sow Umri Bani seed, which was distributed by Government. Provided that rain continues to fall in good time, there appears to be every likelihood that this experiment will prove successful. Trips were made both north and south of Nanded to a considerable distance and it was found that the seed had germinated well and the crops were well-advanced, while the cultivators expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied.

Special precautions are being taken in the coming season to prevent any short staple cotton being brought in from outside the protected area and the quality of the cotton available in the Nanded Taluka should thus be considerably superior to what was sold last year. It is hoped, therefore, that Nanded Bani will secure the same premium as it receives at Umri and Bhainsa markets.—A. P.

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TRADE DISPUTE BILL.

(Continued from page 6.)

settlement, and a trade union was built. After this Disputes Bill becomes law people will be reluctant to interfere in industrial disputes.

TWO FEATURES OF LABOUR MOVEMENT.

However, although the trade union movement is young, there are two very important features that have developed and these features have caused the invention of this proposed bill. They are: first that a militant leadership is developing in the trade unions with a different out-look to the old leadership. That is they understand that the workers must not wait to be attacked by the employers, but must build an organisation that will fight for better conditions for them, a thing much needed throughout the length and breadth of India. In other words, these leaders are laying down the foundations of fighting organisations which they are prepared to lead.

The second feature which is more important is the growing militancy and consciousness of the workers who are realising that they must fight for better conditions, and they are not prepared to accept the advice of the leaders who compromise and in some cases sell them to the employer; further they realise that a trade union has not only to defend their conditions which are already a disgrace, but they must obtain better. This is a good sign because whatever legislation is passed like this the workers with the proper spirit, consciousness, and lead can make ineffective. The bill throughout is arbitrary and gives more power to the employer who has always had the power to inflict whatever conditions he thought upon the worker, and the only way the worker can retaliate is to withhold his labour; yet we find under the bill huge groups of workers in railway, light, water, telegraph, telephone, occupation, and any system of public conservancy which may mean any class of worker, absolutely refused the right to withhod their labour, if the employer wishes to impose bad conditions upon them.

REACTIONARY PROVISIONS.

Another clause is the one to provide punishment for those who abet the commission of an offence under the Act. This will affect outsiders that may interest themselves in the workers' conditions and try to affect a settlement; therefore only those who are prepared to fight the cause of the workers even to going to prison will help the workers in their struggle.

One of the worst provisions in the Bill is to make illegal one group of workers coming to the aid of another group that may be in distress, so also is the clause that makes illegal a strike that inflicts hardship upon the community, which may mean almost any strike.

Then comes the important question of union finance, the right of assisting workers of another industry, or using one's own money in furtherance of a strike under certain circumstances will become illegal. This is a right the workers must defend.

Then there is the clause to protect blacklegs; this provides for the friend of the employer that he shall get complete protection and compensation if he wishes to go against the majority decision of the union.

The clause of instigation is such that no outsider will give any advice and illiterate workers will be left to their fate and the employer.

So much for the bill that it is designed to take the very sting out of the Indian trade union movement.

A BLIND.

Then we have responsible people connected with the different Chambers of Commerce, Mill-owners' Associations, et., and unfortunately some trade union leaders who have found themselves in the same box, going into ecstacy over the bill, saying it will create better relationship between capital and labour, because it includes "lock-outs" on the part of the employer, but we know that is only a blind and a cover.

They talk about the "Agitators and Extremist Leaders", but I challenge these people that even when this bill becomes law, the cause of labour unrest will still remain.

They talk of playing on the ignorant labours, but the capitalist has been doing this ever since the inception of the system.

ORGANISATION THE ONLY REPLY.

Now what have the workers got to do, with no elected representatives in the Legislative Assembly? The fight has got to be fought by the workers. What reply should the workers give to the bill that is going to stifle the trade union movement and the legitimate activities of the workers?

It is the organised militant power of the workers that has made the bill necessary from the capitalist point of view. Therefore the only reply the workers can give to this bill that hopes to keep them in poverty, is their organised power. The workers know how they have been treated in the past, it is only when they assert themselves and strike that any notice is taken of them, as has been shown by the railway workers, mill workers, etc., of late.

The reply of the workers must be this: the building of a huge, strong, militant trade union movement in India, 100 per cent Trade Unionism must be the slogan.

All existing overlapping unions must amalgamate for strength, establishment of trade councils in all towns, mass demonstrations of workers to explain and [illegible] the Bill and campaign for a general strike if necessary to demand the Trades Dispute Bill be recinded, and ask for an eight hour day, minimum living wage, etc.

The bill is threatening the very existence of the trade union movement. Therefore the Trade Union Congress, and the Provincial Trade Union Committees must immediately call special meetings to formulate their progamme on the above lines and to rally the workers to defend their rights.

The Trade Unions must force a meeting of the All-India Trade Union Congress at once if they wish a real trade union movement to live in India.

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DELHI'S SLUMS MUST GO

SIR J. THOMPSON ON IDEALS OF SOCIAL SERVICE

DELHI, Aug 24.

Sir John Thompson replying to a Toast at a public dinner last night at the Maiden's Hotel said, he looked forward to the creation of a distinctive Delhi culture and Delhi spirit, marked by ideals of social service and broad minded tolerance. He asked the people to reserve their verdict on him till he had gone. He had been busy familiarising himself with Delhi's various problems.

Delhi's slums were horrible beyond description, and must be swept away. The infantile mortality was appalling. One Baby of every four born died, before it was a year old. A mental preparation was needed before the people could make proper use of such facilities as welfare centres. As regards the extension of Delhi province, so far as he was aware the question had never been considered by the authorities.—A. P.

TO ORGANISE B B. AND C. I. RY. MEN

MANILAL KOTHARI'S CAMPAIGN

ANDHERI, Aug. 24.

Mr. Manilal Kothari, Hon. General Secretary, B. B. and C. I. Railway Association, Ahmedabad, addressed a largely attended meeting of the staff of Bombay District at Andheri last night. Mr. Kothari asked the staff to give the proper quota of subscription and service so as to make the Association a really powerful body. The Association, he said, had all along striven to work for the welfare of the staff in co-operation with the authorities and strictly on peaceful lines and it hoped to continue the same policy. He was glad to note that the authorities had come to realise the sense of awakened consciousness among the staff generally and it was hoped that they would on their part work in a wholesome spirit of conciliation and co-operation with the Association. So far, in keeping with its policy, the Association had not advocated or in any way encouraged strikes.

The Agent, Sir Ernest Jackson, said Mr. Kothari, deserved credit for the manner in which he earnestly tried to settle some of the main grievances of the Locomotive Staff on the Broad Gauge though in truth it must be stated that there were still several grievances to be redressed.

Finally he said "if you want better conditions of service for yourselves, you must join this Association in large numbers, take a lively interest in all the problems affecting the staff generally, learn to put up only those grievances which are genuine and demands which are quite reasonable, and back them with all your strength not only in numbers but in the essentials such as discipline, unity, will not act, and to sacrifice. If you do this you make your case really strong and irrefutable and though the struggle may belong the ultimate success is certain. Under the instructions of our President, Mr. Patel, I am now going to tour on the whole line, to organise the staff, to study their grievances so that, in the near future, it may be possible for the Association to place them before the authorities.—A. P.

CULTURAL FINDINGS OF BENGAL

PROPOSAL FOR GRANT BEFORE CALCUTTA CORPORATION

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

"The contribution of Paharpur to the cultural history of Bengal in regard to religion, art and architecture is unique and unrivalled", said Mr. K. N. Dikshit, Superintendent of Archaeological Survey of India, Eastern Circle, in the course of a lecture at the Indian Museum last night on the recent excavations and finds at Paharpur. The excavations had yielded a rich harvest of finds during the last three years including the discovery of a colossal temple of the Gupta period embellished with sculptural and terracotta decorations on a scale not hitherto found in Eastern India. The outstanding characteristic of the original scheme of Paharpur temple, said Mr. Dikshit, was its catholicity and tolerance of all religious sects-Vaishnavas and Saivas, Hindus, Buddhists and Jains being equally represented.

PROPOSAL BEFORE CORPORATION.

A proposal that one lakh of rupees be sanctioned for expenses in connection with the exhibition at Calcutta to be held in December under the auspices of the Indian National Congress has been made to the Finance Committee of the Calcutta Corporation. It is suggested that the amount be paid either as a grant to the exhibition committee or as expenses for displaying the Corporation exhibits.—A. P.

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CRICKET IN ENGLAND

SUTCLIFFE'S FAULTLESS GAME

FIVE HOURS AT WICKET FOR 228 RUNS

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Lancashire having assured themselves of the retention of championship took away much of interest in to-day's cricket which, however, was distinguished by few noteworthy performances, notably Sutcliffe's 228 which is his highest score this season. He was at wickets for five hours and in innings which was without blemish of any kind showed admirable command over a variety of scoring strokes. His chief hits being 26 fours. With Holmes he put on 141 for the first wicket incidentally registering their 58 century partnership.

Hallows of Lancashire was batting for four hours and was the only batsman to defy the veteran Sidney Barnes, who displayed much of his old cunning and skill. Included in Hallow's 114 were 44 runs in boundary hits.

Browne of West Indies gave a brilliant display hitting of his century which included two sixes and 11 fours in 65 minutes.—Reuter.

CLOSING SCORES.

Following are the closing score in first class cricket matches which began to-day :—

Middlesex v. Surrey at Lords.—Surrey 350 (Sandham 59, Fender 67. Middlesex 39 for tko.)

Essex v. Leicestershire at Leyton.—Essex 314 for eight (O'Connor 123, F. Gilligan 57 not out).

Sussex v. Yorkshire at Eastbourne.—Yorkshire 429, for four (Sutcliffe 228, Holmes 63, Oldroyd 50).

Notts v. Derbyshire at Nottingham.—Notts 192, (Payton 53). Derbyshire 64 89 for two.)

Worcestershire v. Warwickshire at Worcester (Roots Benefit).—Worcestershire 205, (King 50 not out). Warwickshire 158 for one (Kilner 56, Green 61 not out).

Northamptonshire v. Hampshire at Northompton.—Northants 101, (Kennedy 77 for 36, Newman 8, for 50) Hampshire 138 for six (Tennyson 57).

Somerset v. Gloucestershire at Bath.—Gloucestershire 254, for seven (Sinfield 63, Hammond 53).

Lancashire v. Wales at Blackpool.—Lancashire 200, (Hallows 114, Barnes six for 58).

Kent v. West Indies at Canterbury.—West Indies 282, (Challenor 64. Browne 103. Kent 112 for eigth).—Reuter's Special.

SIR STANLEY JACKSON AT DACCA

ATTENDS CONVOCATION AND RACES IN QUICK SUCCESSION

DACCA, August 25.

Sir Stanley Jackson presided over the Dacca University Convocation this afternoon and afterwards attended the races at which he presented the Governor's Cup to the winner.

Addressing the Convocation His Excellency referred to the problem of unemployment and said that this state of affairs was not peculiar to India, though he believed that it exist more acutely here than in Western countries. That the position was serious he agreed, but he did not think it should be regarded as incapable of solution, as it was largely an economic question. It was he thought necessary that Universities should look ahead and fashion their teaching in accordance with the rapidly changing conditions in the world.

Referring to the efforts of the University to provide for the education and training of women to enable them to take their share in the progressive life of India His Excellency observed that educated and enlightened womanhood was a natural corollary to progress in every country.—A. P.

BIHAR AND ORISSA COUNCIL ELECTS SIMON COMMITTEE.

RANCHI, Aug. 23.

The following have been elected to form the Committee of seven members of the Bihar and Orissa Council to sit in joint and free conference with the Simon Commission :—Mobarak Ali, Chandreswar Prashad Narayan Sinha, S. N. Athar Hussain, Raja Bahadur Harihar Prashad Narayan Singh Asrawan, Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo Kanika, Rai Bahadur Bharat Chandra, Ray Lakshmidesar Mahanti.

The Swarajists did not participate in the election of the committee.

NEW GOVT. HOUSE.

The Council voted a supplementary demand for rupees fifty thousand for the construction of a permanent Government House at Ranchi. The total cost of the new House is estimated at four and half lakhs, sanction of which has been obtained.—A. P.

Calcutta (Saturday).—Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar arrived in Calcutta today [illegible] to attend the All-Parties' Conference.

REPAYMENT OF 5 PERCENT WAR BONDS 1928

GOVT. OF INDIA'S ANNOUNCEMENT

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

The Government of India announce that 5 1-2 per cent. war bonds 1928 will fall due for repayment on 15th September 1928. In connection with the payment of discharge value the following procedure will be followed. (1) To facilitate the discharge of bonds on the due date of payment the Public Debt Offices and treasuries will receive securities a fortnight before the date of maturity i.e. on and from Saturday 1st September 1928. (2) Bonds should be presented duly receipted for discharge. The discharge receipt should be given by the last endorsee or by his duly constituted attorney or if the holder is dead by his legal representative. The receipt should be given on the back of the security itself in the following form.

FORM OF RECEIPT.

(a) In the case of promissory notes, Received the principal of the note together with the premium due.

(b) In the case of stock certificates: Received the principal and the premium due on the stock certificate.

(3) Securities should be presented at public offices, Calcutta, Bombay or Madras or at a Government Treasury or a sub-Treasury where interest on bonds is payable. At the places where Treasury work is done by a branch of the Imperial Bank of India securities, if they are in the form of stock certificates, should be presented at the branch of the Bank where interest is payable and not at the Treasury or sub-Treasury.

FOR MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

(4) Holders or securities residing in mofussil presenting their bonds at a public debt office may, if they so desire, obtain payment of the amount due from any mofussil Treasury or sub-Treasury or from a branch of the Imperial Bank conducting Government business. On receipt of the bonds duly discharged from such mofussil holders the Public Debt Office concerned will issue at par remittance transfer receipts on the Treasury or Bank drafts on the branch of the Imperial Bank of India as the case may be.

(5) In the case of holders of stock certificates in Indian States where there is no civil Treasury repayment of stock certificates will be made if so desired through Head Post Offices if any is situated within the States.—A. P.

GRIEVANCES OF CURRENCY OFFICE STAFF

GOVT'S. UNSYMPATHETIC ATTITUDE RESENTED

A special general meeting of the Bombay Currency Association was held on 21st instant to discuss the reply from Government, totally refusing to consider any of the pressing grievances of the Currency Office staff that were put forth from time to time and which were recently recapitulated in a note submitted to the Hon'ble the Finance Member and the Hon'ble the Finance Secretary. Great excitement prevailed. Every one was actually shocked to peruse the flat and firm refusal even to the most legitimate demands which needed modifications at the earliest opportunity. The reply clearly indicates that the Government had not at all gone through the case put by the Association. Even the vital questions which were discussed at the time of the interview and about which the Hon'ble Members were fully convinced were not touched. But Mr. S. G. Joshi, the Hon. Secretary of the Association exhorted the members not to be disheartened and disappointed but to further strengthen their case by making the Association a stronger organisation.

Mr. Joshi pointed out that exactly similar condition of affairs prevailed a few years ago in the case of the Post Office Union, but the Government had in the long run to yield to the legitimate claims on account of the united front presented by the workers throughout India.

After several speeches were made by the members, the following resolutions were passed :—

All the Currency Associations be immediately requested to organize themselves to offer a united front to the adamant attitude of Government.

To request Mr. Joshi, M.L.C. to go to Simla and discuss the most touching questions and convince the Honourable Members.

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WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

'PHYSICIAN HEAL THYSELF"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Before replying in detail to the malicious falsehoods and calumnies regarding me contained in the letter of Mr. K. F. Nariman which appeared in the issue of your widely circulated journal of Tuesday last and to which my attention was drawn only yesterday, I hereby publicly challenge him to show when, where, and in what words I have "given advice or preached sermons to the Youth on any subject or such virtues as discipline, subordination, submission to the constituted authorities and respect of Law and Order." Except in the joint letter of Mr. Madan and myself of Saturday last, nowhere have the Youth been ever referred to; and even in that letter they are not addressed. Mr. Nariman appears to have deliberately invented and introduced into his letter the falsehood and fable of my "giving advice and preaching sermons to the Youth" with the spiteful and malevolent object of making it a pretext for dragging in by the head and ears a certain personal matter of my own That matter has absolutely no relevance to any subject whatever touched upon in his said letter, but has been most maliciously referred to by him with the deliberate and dishonest intention of lowering me in public estimation as well as of attempting to frighten me and to compel me to cease exposing his and his party's illegal ways and methods which are and have been ruining the country's best interests. But my public life began possibly before Mr. Nariman was born or passed out of the Gujarati school classes, and it is only slaves of their party like him who would get frightened by any chance of losing its confidence and would shun inconvenient public discussion. But I belong to, and am slave of, no party and have taken no mandate from any party, and am guided by my life-long highest principles based upon the views of the best up-to-date thinkers and writers of the West which have been constantly studied by me and by my conscientious views of the good of my country and countrymen alone. I hold in the utmost contempt and detestation talkers and "johookums" and flunkeys and slaves of their party like Mr. K. F. Nariman and their opinions, ideas and ideals. I reserve further remarks till Wednesday next, awaiting Mr. Nariman's response to my above challenge.—Yours, etc.,

R. K. DADACHANJI.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is probable that Mr. K. F. Nariman's letter against us which is so full of vulgar and insensate abuses and utterly irrelevant matters escaped your editorial revision which if it had been strictly applied would not have allowed it to see the light of the day in the hideous condition in which it has appeared. I for one do not care to imitate Mr. Nariman's manners or morals and leave it to his overweening conceit and arrogance to teach him a wholesome lesson for all time. But he had no business in his letter to drag in the name of H. E. the Governor and refer to his supposed "meek submission". It is curious that members of the Swarajist Party who really count and outsiders also have warmly complimented H. E. for the magnanimity displayed in attaining the pacific solution of the Bardoli questions H. E. never cared to take notice of Mr. Nariman or Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, but looked only to the honourable representatives of Gujarat constituencies for the solution of the Bardoli problems. And H. E.'s confidence has been proved by the result to have been well reposed. But Mr. Nariman's indecent exultation over the so-called "meek submission" of H. E. which as a fact is false shows that the Bardoli incident is regarded by him from the Bolshevik point of view and not "economic" point of view as pretended by him, and that H. E. and his advisers were misled in putting an innocent aspect on it as they did. And he could not restrain his evil temper when we made bold to expose his Bolshevik activities underlying the Youth Movement. He seems to feel that it is doomed and could find vent for his despair only in abusing us. Moreover, in spite of the swagger and bravado shown and noise made by Mr. Nariman in connection with the Bardoli incident, neither H. E. the Governor nor his own party made the slightest recognition of the fuss created by him. He expected fresh honours to be heaped upon him and being bitterly disappointed he seems to have vented his spleen in a shower of abuses upon us.—Yours, etc.,

M. P. MADAN.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

MR. MURZBAN AND STUDENT-POLITICS.

A REPLY TO THE SENTIMENTALIST

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Mehta from Bardoli has written an article, replete with misplaced zeal and uncaller-for invectives directed against, Mr. Murzban, the Editor-in-chief, of the "Jame-Jamshed". The disquisition of Mr. Mehta has surely left me in a maze: the discussion I submit, is irrelevant and the arguments advanced consist of boyish sentiments and platitudes of doubtful value. At the very outset, let me make my position clear: I heartily differ from Mr. Murzban in his political doctrines. He is a Moderate, but I am, by temperament and instinct, an extremist, a rebel, embodying the spirit of revolt that has come to the East.

But the position which Mr. Murzban has taken up in his journal on the subject is essentially right and unassailable.

What does he say in effect? By all means study politics; be inspired by great ideals of your great men; be prepared for patriotic ordeals; but do not rush into the arena of politics 'now'. Wait! your time is not come. "Divine laws", cries he with Marie Corelli, "moved you gently in the right path of study,—the path of suffering..... for only by these things is humanity made noble and trained in the ways of perfection. Through pain and enduring labour the soul is armed for battle and strengthened for conquest..... But you, you resented Heaven's goodwill towards you,.....you could not wait,....." In two words Mr. Murzban's battle cry can be summed up: "Not yet".

Is the student adequately equipped to take an active part in politics?—is the question he asks. Unhesitatingly he replies: No. His chief grievance is that the youth from the college has what H. G. Wells calls, "insufficient mind" or immature judgment. He is a fool who rattle his sabre and rushes to the arena of fight when he has hardly received lessons in the use of arms. The half-educated, ill-equipped student rushes into the arena of political warfare with amazing confidence. But by doing so he benefits neither himself, nor his country. He makes confusion all the more confounded; and adds gallons more into the existing pool of inefficiency. A college student is psychologically a failure in politics. In the words of H. G. Wells a fool fairis.....because of his insufficient mind, he miscalculates, he stumbles and hobbles, some cant or claptrap whirls him away; he gets passion out of a book and a wife out of the stews; ...threats frighten him, vanity beguils him, "he fails by blindness." And to this "insufficiency of mind," to this mental "blindness" to this insuperable obstacle in the path of the youth, Mr. Murzban draws over pointed attention in time. Instead, therefore, of saying: "the freshening breath of thy rebuke Hath filled the swelling canvas of our souls."

Mr. Mehta derives sport out of the timely, sane and sober counsel of Mr. Murzban and revels in his fallacious platitudes of sentimentality divorced from reason, and experience.

Are you fitted and prepared for the battle of politics? What are your weapons? Do you think your frequently interrupted studies are going to baffle the political enemies of our country "Survival of the Fitest" is the principal that is merciles sin its operation, and knows no distinction of caste and creed. What exertion, he asks, in your youth have you put forth to meet with that relentless principle? The country wants not merely work but efficient and effective work. Again, you must be able to make a special and definite contribution to the good of your mother-land. What qualifications, he again asks, have you acquired to that end? It is not enough that you may reason but it is highly essential that you should reason 'well'. if you reason at all. Hence the supreme need for cultivating reasoning faculties and developing the sense of unerring judgement, so that you may sift facts from fictions and from your own independant conclusions. In short, in the words of Sir Joshua Reynolds, "the great business of study is to form a mind adopted and adequate to all occasions. Hence, Bacon says: "Expert men can execute and perhaps judge of particulars one by one; but the general councils, and the plots, and marshall-are learned"' Thus, one can see that it is the privilage of the student "to gather roses while you may" to embrace this unique opportunity to be so grandly equipped for leadership and service. And it is, therefore, highly imperative, says Mr. Murzban, that he should not give up this privileged toil in exchange for a temporary dazzle of make-believe glory, of much sound and great fury, which dissolves into mist and then nothingness, leaving him and his country cold and unaffected.

In other words the student who prematurely flings aside his studies for politics is a direct cause of lessening the potential resisting force of the nation. It is, as I said, efficiency that counts and not numbers. Half-cultured products of a University are as injurious to a nation as half-baked loaves are to the individual who eats them.

The student community is surely a potential political power of the country. And its current value, therefore, consists not in its present and immediate use but in the expectation of the use thereof. The more you direct attention and care towards conserving and consolidating this potential power, the better for the political and social well-being of your country. Blind zeal is patriotism, misunderstood and misplaced, which eventually does more harm than good. Blind zeal can easily destroy an order; but it requires genius and knowledge to reconstruct a new one on the ashes of the old. Thus what is required of ithis potential political force wisdom combined with zeal, born of knowledge and learning. Thus what Mr. Murzban dubts is not the zeal of the youth, but the capacity and credentials of hese raw youhs to successfully combat the mighty forces of diplomacy of the greatest empire on earth. Hence his appeal to the youth to concentrate his energy and attention to the equipment of the life that awaits him.

Lastly, in asking students not to deviate from the pa hof serious study, Mr. Murzban has asked us to do what Rabindranath Tagore asked the nation to do a few years ago. This advocacy is based on the enternal principle of the "Division of labour", which pervades the whole Universe. Says Rabindranath Tagore: "The Science and art of the building of Swaraj is a vast subject." Its pathways are difficult and take time. For this task, aspiration and emotion must be there, but no less must study and thought be there likewise. For if the economist must think the mechanic labour, the educationist and statesman must teach and contriva. In a word, "the ground of the country must exert in all directions."

In short, Mr. Murzban reminds us that the ground of the country must exert itself in all directions, if the country is not going to be impoverished mentally, morally and politically. The stream of a nation, he says in effect, if it is not going to be dried up, must be continuously fed from the quiet and hoary mountain-summits of learning and research: any cessation in that action is so much loss to the nation. Hence, Gandhi may lead and inspire, Vallabhbhai may organise, and Nehru may interpellate and Bardoli may or may not disilusion him, but the student must toil, toil and toil, so that the country in future may remain equally rich in men and thoughts.—Yours etc.

R. B. A.

AHMEDABAD STRIKE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the report under the heading "Textile Storm Brewing in Ahmedabad", published in to-day's issue of your paper I regret to inform you that the information is not only incorrect, but is gravely misleading and is likely to create false impression among the eneral public and the labour population.

The report states "the Mill-owners' Association appointed a Committee consisting of the Secretary of the Labour nion and the mill-authorities and that he Committee decided against reduction n wages, etc., etc." This is far from ruth as the Association has never appointed a Committee consisting of the Secretary, Labour Union and the mill-authorities, nor has this matter yet been dealt with by the Managing Committee of the Association.

It has been further stated that "before the meeting, however, the Secretary of the Mill-owners' Association called on the Secretary of the Labour Union and informed him that they were negotiating with the Saraspur Mills with a view to reaching an amicable settlement."

I may be permitted to state that the Secretary of the Mill-owners' Association has never called on the Secretary of the Labour Union so far for any such question and the reporter seems to have reported to you in a manner which is highly prejudicial to the harmonious relations that have been so far existing between Labour and Capital, in this city. I shall thank you, therefore, if you will take note of these facts in the very next issue of your paper with a view to remove the false impression that would be created by such an incorrect report, particularly among the mill-operatives.

The alleged dispute regarding the Bharatkhand Cotton Mills was settled amicably between the authorities of the Labour Union and the authorities of the Mills in the presence of the Secretary of the Mill-owners' Association informally in the Association office before the matter could be considered either by the Association or by its Managing Committee.—Yours, etc.,

HOMI E. MEHTA,
Assistant Secretary,
Mill-owners' Association.

Ahmedabad, Aug. 23.

DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION

OPENING FOR INDIANS

The awakenisg interest in civl avil aviation is evidenced in the first list of non-official resolution admitted by the President of the Legislative Assembly for discussios during the coming session. Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh is anxious that "a school should be started in India for teaching the science and art of civil aviation in all its details to Indian boys," and Raja Raghunandan Prasad Sngh recommesds "the creation of one Indian Air equadron, one Indian unit of the Task Corps, and one Indian Armoured Car Company.'

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singhis resolution Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh's resolution is one deservin gof the most careful consideratios. It is obvious that if Indi is to keep pace with modern progress then she must develot and maintain, as soon as possible, efficiest internal air services. There is no country in the world so backward as far as air development is concerned as India, and if lost opportunitis are too be regained then it is essential that there should be concerted effort to supply India with civil air lines counerling all the large ports and the great cities.

PRESENT LIMITATION.

At the present time, were machines available, there is not the necessary personnel to man such services. Unfortunately, there are hardly any civil aeroplanes in India, tut it is expected that shortly the nucleus of civil aviation services will be formed with the arrival of eight De Havilland light aeroplanes for the flying clubs which have been established. Flying instructions will b eavailable to all prepared to pay the necessary fees, provided they are physically fit, but eight machines are totally insufficient to equip India with a corps of civilian pilots, fully qualified for all flying services, sufficient in number to man the numerous air routes which, it is hoped, may be started in the comparatively netr future. Also there will be heavy demand for skilled aeronautical engineers, "riggers" and "ltters."

youths in aeronautical science are totol-

The facilities for training Indian ly inadequate to future demands. But whether aeronautical schools, pure and simple, are the best medium by which to instil aeronautical knowledge is a debatable point. It is probably true that were it possible to built training aerodromes and to equip them with machines and instructors then a comparatively large number of Indians could be fully trained in flying. But it would be impossible to give thorough instruction. The good "fitter," the efficient "rigger" and the "star" pilot are those who know everything there to be known about aeroplanes, their nstruction, and their maintenance. is clear that the man who "goes arough the shops", the man who starts at the bottom and is apprenticed to the "trade" is he who is goisg to achieve the greatest efficiency.

THE BEST SCHOOL.

It seems, therefore, that the best "school" of aeronautics is the manufacturing shop. At present there are no aeroplane designers, manufacturers, and assemblers is India but were the Indian Government to invite a reputable firm of aircraft manufacturers to construct a factory in India, firstly for the purpose of cosstructing aeroplanes, secondly to provide facilities for the training of Indians, and, thirdly, to provide India with the machines which sh eso urgently requires it is probable that the invitatios would be accepted, and India would benefit threefold.

It is probable that the Government would be asked to subsidise the factory, but the outlay would be of immense benelt. The initial cost of constructisg aviation schools, which mus t be large would be obviated; there would be a sure supply of aeroplanes; students would receive practical education; and "efficiency" the key word to successful aviatios, would be ensured.

In regard to the second resolution, Raja Prasad Singh is obviously desirous of ultimately equipping India with her own Air Force. His sentiment will be welcomed by Royal Air Force authorities, but it is doubtful if it would be wise, at lrst, to form one totally Indianised air squadron. Efficiency is gained through experience, and the experience of the regular Air Force officer mechanic, and fitter, must be of the utmost valuc to the Indian whose knowledge of practical flying is comparatively small.

The tdmittance of Indians to British squadrons is the way in which India can hope eventually to equip herself

INDIAN SQUADRON.

with an efficient air service.

As Indians are trained by experienced officers and pass the necessary tests so they can be held in reserve until there is a sufficient number to form a totally Indian flight. Later it would be possible to form an Indian squadron, and eventually an Indian Air Force. This appears to be the method which should give India her air ssuadrons, fully efficient and airworthy at the earliest possible moment. The mere formation of an Indian ssuadron would probably prove disastrus as at present there are no Indians sufficiently qualified in aeronautical science, to successfully man the proposed detachment.

THE BRITISH & IBN SAUD.

AMAZING DUPLICITY SOMEWHERE

(BY G. K. N.)

After all, the correspondents of the Egyptian papers and not Reuter, were correct. Sir Gilbert Clayton left Jeddah not necessarily because of the Ramazan but because he could not bring King Ibn Saud to his views. Now Reuter reports that the Conference between the King of Nejd and Britain has broken up, and that Ibn Saud has no reason to cherish any special friendly feelings towards the British is apparent from many sources. The most important of these is Mr. Ameen Rihani's book "Ibn Saud of Arabia." It records an amazing tale of somebody's duplicity. I must add that Mr. Ameen Rihani is a lover of Syria and Middle East in general in the first place and a Christian only in the second. I have not seen any more illuminating or authentic statement of the many knotty political problems in Arabia than by this authority. Mr. Rihani is domiciled in New York as a journalist and is connected with the New York "Herald."

He has published Arabic version of his several books dealing with the various countries in Arabia, the very language of which testifies to the receptive modernism in a country which some of us, at any rate, are wont to fancy as beyond the pale of civilization. While goaded by our temporary insanity euphemistically named communalism, we extirpate from our vernaculars Persian Arabic or Sanskrit and English words and terms as exotics, the modern writers of Persia, Egypt and Arabia draw freely on current English and French words. While we make an irrational fetish of Hindi or Gujarati, they study English with sensible avidity.

IBN SAUD ON THE BRITISH.

"It was the Sultan Abdul Aziz, as I have said, who had asked the High Commissioner Sir Percy Cox to meet him at Ojair; but what were the matters of importance which he wanted to discuss with him? People think, said the Sultan to me, that we are receiving large sums of money from the Inglaiz. But of a truth, they have only paid small sums considering our services in their behalf. What we have done for the Inglaiz during the War and after no Arab could do. And we will keep faith with them, even through loss and injury, so long as they keep faith with us..... Be assured, *ya Ustaz*, the Inglaiz are my debtors but I make no claims. And, yet see what they have done to me, to Ibn Saud their friend and ally. They spin, and spin, spin nets for me. They have surrounded me with enemies—set up states which they are supporting against me. The grey-haired one (King Husein) in Mecca, his son Abdullah in Trans-Jordania, his other son Faisal in Al-Iraq..... Ever since Faisal came to Al-Iraq, the troubles in Shamiyah (where the Dhafir and some of the Amarat now make their home) have not ceased..... And what is Ibn Saud, the friend of the Inglaiz, in the eye of the Sherif and his sons? He is a ruffian, an infidel, a bandit. It is true, *ya Ustaz*, they have said all that—they have said more than that albeit, they ask me to make war against the French in Syria, I will show you."

"He called one of his Secretaries and asked him to bring certain numbers of the Qiblah in one of which is a poem written by a poet of the Hijaz, appealing to him in the name of the Arabs, calling upon him to free Syria from the French, and the others are virulent attacks upon Ibn Saud, the infidel, the cut-throat, bandit. I tried to say something palliative. The newspapers are the same, *ya mowla*, whether in the Holy City of Mecca or in New York. But my words had the contrary effect; for the soft light had departed from his eyes and the crimson had fled from his lips. His anger was rising. 'Hearken,' I will inform thee.

This is written by the Sherif himself, and not by a needy scribe. And I will show you the contrary of it, written in his own hand. Bring the last letter that came to us from Mecca.

Exit Secretary.

"We will not concede a jot of our rights. And we ask for nothing which is not ours, which our forbears have not always enjoyed. Let the Inglaiz know that, saying which he struck the carpet with his long staff.

'And let the Sherif and his sons know it,' he continued, emphasizing his words with another stroke of his staff. He then stretched out his hand in which the servant placed the cup, after he had poured in it a thimbleful of coffee. The Secretary then came in carrying a letter which he gave to His Highness, who, after drinking thrice in succession, gave it to me to read. I was amazed—after having read the articles in the *Qiblah*—at the courteous and friendly tone, nay, at the flattering tone, of the letter. The style of the Hashemite Diwan, however, did not change. The Sultan then gave me a postscript—a confidential note—written by another hand and telling the story. Confidential and of good augury, *Inshallah*. King Husein calls the Sultan to the path of understanding and offers him terms of peace based upon the following conditions: that Tarabah and Khurab be given back to Al-Hijaz and that Ibn 'Ur-Rashid be reinstated as Ameer of Haiel.

'Words,' said the Sultan, all words. But what must we believe, the letter or the newspaper?"

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